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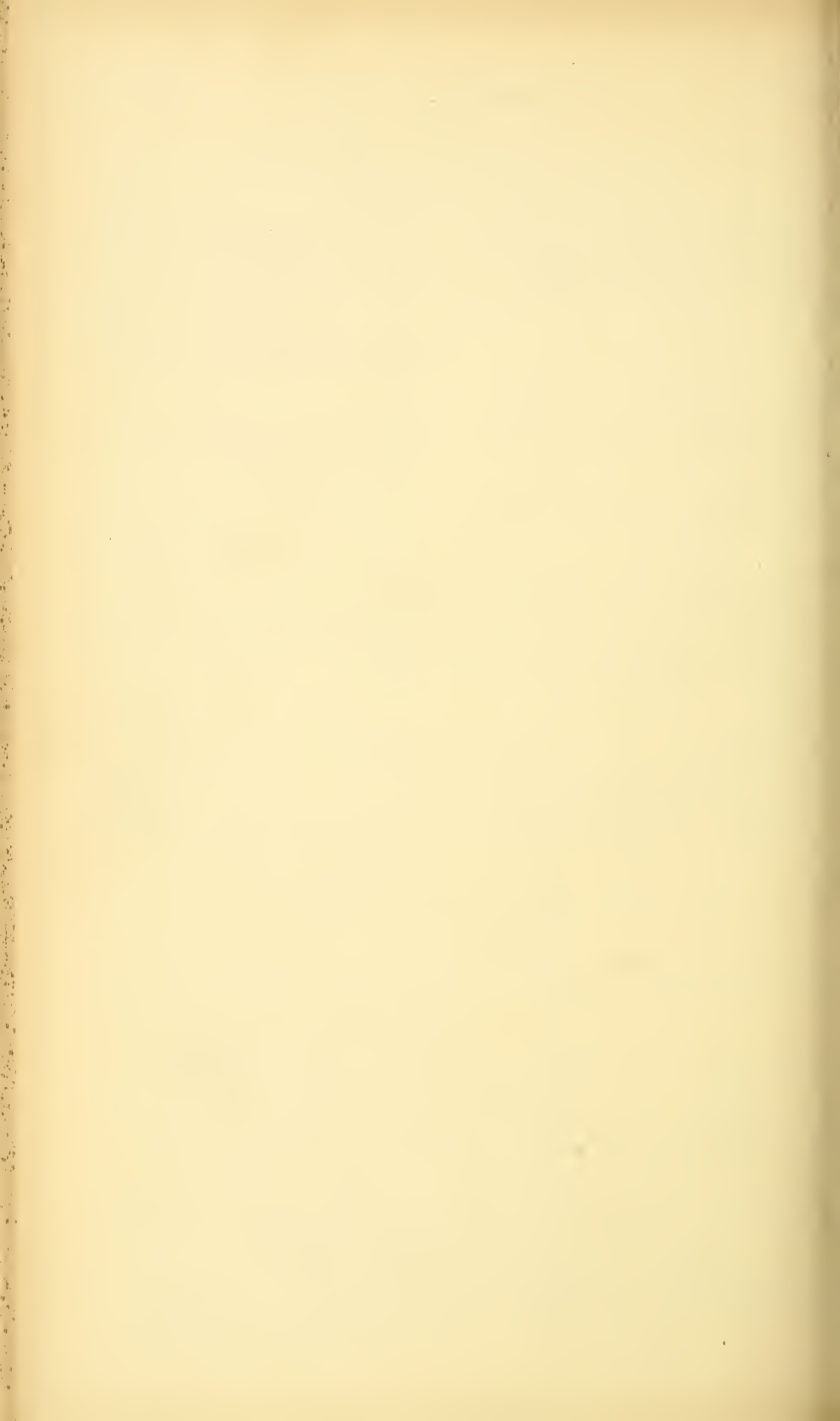
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# **The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

**BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director**

*Dec. 15, 1915*

## **LABOR BULLETIN No. 112**

(Being Part IX of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor for 1915)

### **SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

ON

## **LABOR ORGANIZATIONS**

FOR THE YEAR

**1914**



NOVEMBER 1, 1915

**BOSTON**  
**WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY**  
**STATE PRINTERS**  
**1915**

# ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston

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The Bureau is organized into five permanent divisions: 1. The *Administration Division*, charged with duties supervisory in relation to the several divisions; 2. The *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of statistical and other information relating to matters affecting labor and the condition of the working people, as well as questions of general economic and social interest; 3. The *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; 4. The *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances, audits municipal accounts and installs accounting systems in cities and towns, and supervises the issuance of town notes; 5. The *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are four, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 47 Water Street, Springfield; 41 North Main Street, Fall River; and 48-52 Green Street, Worcester. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a sixth division, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Section 1 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices . . . ; and to take the Decennial Census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

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APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1914.

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### I.

#### INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

##### 1. SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE REPORT.

The present report is the seventh<sup>1</sup> of the series of annual reports on the subject of Labor Organizations issued by this Bureau beginning with the report in 1908. The increasing demand for information with reference to industrial conditions in Massachusetts has been such as to justify this Bureau in continuing the collection and publication of statistical data with reference to these organizations, and in enlarging somewhat the scope of its inquiries.

The statistics presented in this report,<sup>1</sup> covering the calendar year 1914, have reference principally to the number and membership of labor organizations in existence in the Commonwealth at the close of the year and the unemployment of organized workmen, data for previous years being presented for comparative purposes. Considerable other information was obtained from labor organizations during the year, but owing to its volume and distinctive character it has been published in separate bulletins as follows: A directory<sup>2</sup> of labor organizations in Massachusetts, including a list of all national and international organizations represented by one or more locals in the United States; a report<sup>3</sup> showing the union scales of wages and hours of labor in effect in the principal organized trades in Massachusetts in 1914; and four quarterly reports<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Earlier reports have been issued as follows:

1908 — Part II of the Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1909 — Part III of the Fortieth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1910 — Labor Bulletin No. 87.

1911 — Part II of the Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1912 — Labor Bulletin No. 96.

1913 — Labor Bulletin No. 105.

<sup>2</sup> See Labor Bulletin No. 98 entitled "*Thirteenth Annual Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1914.*"

<sup>3</sup> See Labor Bulletin No. 107, entitled "*Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts, 1914.*"

<sup>4</sup> These reports were issued, respectively, as the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Quarterly Reports on Unemployment, in Massachusetts.

on the subject of unemployment in Massachusetts, the principal data contained therein being summarized in Section IV of the present report. In addition to the bulletins containing information based primarily on union returns, the Bureau has issued a compilation of the labor laws<sup>1</sup> in effect in the Commonwealth at the close of the legislative session of 1914, a compilation which, it was believed, would prove of distinct interest to labor organizations.

The data presented in these several reports were secured, for the most part, in answer to inquiries contained in schedules<sup>2</sup> which were received by mail from union officials who were believed to be well qualified to furnish the requisite information. In those instances where the union officials (resident in Massachusetts) failed to return the schedules properly filled out, agents of this Bureau obtained the information from such officials directly, or from some other reliable source. There were only a few instances where the international officials failed to supply the information requested, and in nearly all of those instances it was possible to obtain the facts from the official journal of the organization or from some organizer or other representative residing in Massachusetts.

The returns here published were furnished as of the date December 31, 1914, with the exception of the quarterly statistics of unemployment, which were as of the respective dates March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. In a very few instances, owing to the failure or inability of certain organizations to state their membership as of the date December 31, 1914, we have used the corresponding figure obtained at the end of the next earlier quarter of the year, as returned on the Bureau's quarterly schedule on "Employment and Membership".

The data showing the number and membership of organizations in existence on December 31, 1914, as classified by municipalities, industries, and occupations, may be taken as an authoritative and approximately complete showing as to the aggregate membership of all the local organizations in the Commonwealth at the close of the year. With respect to the statistics of unemployment it may be stated that, while no information was received in some instances, and in other instances the inquiries were not applicable owing to the nature of the organization addressed, for all practical purposes the tabulations may be considered sufficiently complete to answer the purpose for which they have been secured — that of showing the general conditions in those occupations, industries, and municipalities which are, to any considerable extent, organized.

<sup>1</sup> See Labor Bulletin No. 104, entitled "*Handbook of the Labor Laws of Massachusetts.*"

<sup>2</sup> For specimen forms of schedules used, see pages 62 and 63.

Details relating to individual local unions are not published by this Bureau for the reason that we believe such information should be considered *confidential* and that it has served its chief purpose when presented so as to show general conditions throughout the Commonwealth without disclosing facts which might be used to the detriment of any organization. By express permission, however, we are accustomed to publish under the name of the organization to which it applies the information appearing in our Annual Directory of Labor Organizations. In our statistical tables we have not in any case presented facts which referred to less than five unions in any class.

The Bureau desires to manifest that same disposition not to violate the confidence of its reporting agencies in the case of the labor organizations in the Commonwealth that it has steadfastly maintained in the case of industrial establishments for the long period of years (1886-1914) during which it has been accustomed to collect statistics from manufacturers in this State.

## 2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL DATA.

In the following paragraphs the principal statistical data collected from local labor organizations in Massachusetts during the year have been briefly summarized.

*Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions.* At the close of 1914 the total number of local organizations in the Commonwealth was 1,392, showing a decrease of 11 organizations during the year, 80 new local unions having been organized during the year, while 91 disbanded or were amalgamated with some other union. The aggregate trade union membership at the close of 1914 was 234,266, showing a decrease of 7,460, or 3.1 per cent, as compared with the aggregate (241,726) at the close of 1913. The aggregate for 1914 included 205,347 males and 28,919 females, as compared with 211,213 males and 30,513 females at the close of 1913, showing for males a decrease of 2.8 per cent and for females a decrease of 5.2 per cent.

*Unemployment.* The percentages of unemployed for *all causes* of the aggregate number of trade union members for whom reports were received, for the close of the quarters ending on the dates March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, were, respectively, 12.9, 9.9, 11.0, and 18.3. The corresponding percentages unemployed for *lack of work* were, respectively, 9.2, 6.9, 8.5, and 14.9. The unemployment appeared to be greater at the close of each quarter in 1914 than at the close of the corresponding quarter in 1913, the percentages unemployed for *all causes*

in 1913 have been, for the respective quarters, 11.3, 6.4, 6.8, and 10.4, and for *lack of work* 7.3, 4.3, 4.3, and 7.3 for the respective quarters.

*Wages and Hours of Labor.* Notwithstanding the large amount of unemployment observed in nearly all of the more important organized trades in Massachusetts in 1914, the union scales of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts in 1913 appeared to be quite generally maintained during the year 1914, and, not infrequently, in certain occupations which were not, to any great extent, affected adversely by the industrial depression, increases in the rates of wages and decreases in the hours of labor were secured through the efforts of organized labor.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For detailed information on this subject see Labor Bulletins Nos. 97 and 107, which may be consulted in making comparisons between rates of wages and hours of labor in 1913 and 1914 for specific occupations in the various localities.

## II.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1914.

## 1. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records on file in this office indicate that during the year 1914 the number<sup>1</sup> of strikes and lockouts which occurred in Massachusetts was decidedly less than in 1913, and they also show that very few, if any, of the disputes which occurred during the present year were as important as the spectacular strikes which occurred in the early months of 1912, of which the strikes of textile workers in Lawrence, Lowell, and other textile centers, and the strike of the street railway employees in Boston were most noteworthy. The relative unimportance of the strikes and lockouts in 1914 was no doubt due, in some measure, to the depression in industry which prevailed quite generally in all trades through the year, as, naturally, there would be less disposition on the part of labor organizations to make demands on employers during a period of general depression than during a period of general industrial prosperity.

Whatever may have been the effect of this general depression in reducing the number of industrial disputes during the year, it was very evident that the activity of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in investigating the controversies which arose between employers and employees, and in determining which party was responsible for the existence or continuance of such controversies, resulted in the settlement of a large proportion of the disputes which otherwise would, no doubt, have resulted in open conflict. In a review of the Board's activities in 1914 it was stated in the report of the Board that 640 matters in dispute, any one of which might have been the occasion of a strike, were considered by the Board during the year.

Of the strikes which occurred during the year 1914, seven received considerable notice in the press, but, while covering in several instances a period of some duration, and affecting comparatively large numbers of establishments and employees, were unattended by any large degree of disturbance such as characterized the principal strikes of 1912. These seven strikes may be briefly described<sup>2</sup> as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Although this Bureau discontinued its detailed statistical reports on Strikes and Lockouts following the year 1912, it has endeavored to prepare a general review of the industrial disputes which occurred in 1913 and 1914, basing this review on reports by other boards and organizations which have given careful attention to this subject, and upon numerous press clippings which have been subjected to thorough analysis.

<sup>2</sup> For a fuller description of these and other strikes which were investigated by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, see the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of that Board for the year ending December 31, 1914.

1. A series of strikes on the part of about 600 persons, principally reed and rattan workers, employed by the Heywood Bros. and Wakefield Company in Wakefield, covered, in all, a period of about 50 days. Approximately 400 other employees were indirectly affected. Officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the Industrial Workers of the World were active in conducting the strike, but toward the close of the strike the latter organization abandoned the field.

2. A strike of 67 organized employees of the Northampton Street Railway Company, while lasting for a period of only one week, was important because of the possibility of its extending to other railway lines. In this strike the employees received the assistance of the international union with which the local union was affiliated.

3. A strike of about 130 metal polishers employed by the Hendee Manufacturing Company in Springfield continued for about seven months, and a large number of other employees of the company were indirectly affected. Executive officers of the Metal Polishers International Union and representatives of the National Metal Trades Association, of which the company was a member, represented, respectively, the two parties to the controversy.

4. A general strike of about 125 bartenders employed by 66 liquor dealers in New Bedford, lasted about six days, but owing to some misunderstanding arising from the reinstatement or the filling of places of certain bartenders in several establishments, the controversy was prolonged for several weeks. The International Union granted both moral and financial support to the strikers, while the interests of the employers were represented by the New Bedford Liquor Dealers Association, of which they were members.

5. A strike of about 100 shoe workers employed by the firm of J. J. Grover's Sons in Lynn, and of 18 shoe workers employed in its branch factory in Stoneham, lasted about 10 weeks. In this strike both the United Shoe Workers Union and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union were concerned.

6. A strike of about 286 operatives in the color mixing, soaping, white, and dye departments of the Pacific Print Works in Lawrence lasted about three weeks and resulted in the closing of the works for a period of about one week, and in the loss of employment by over 2,000 other employees during that time. This strike was endorsed by the Industrial Workers of the World and officials of this organization were at first active in their endeavors to organize the employees, but after a time many of these employees withdrew from the organization.

7. A general strike of about 133 organized coal teamsters employed by 22 coal dealers in Lowell lasted somewhat over three weeks. The strikers received the support of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with which the local union was affiliated.

## 2. LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1914.<sup>1</sup>

During the session of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1914 approximately 500 labor bills (some of which were merely amendatory in character) were introduced, and 95 labor measures were passed during the session, a large number of which had received the active support of representatives of organized labor. The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, through its Legislative Committee, was particularly active in its endeavor to secure the passage of certain of these bills, and, according to the report of this committee, 26 measures to which it had given support were enacted, in certain instances with some modification. The following descriptive list of the more important of these measures is based principally on the report<sup>2</sup> of this committee:

*Anti-Injunction Act* (Chapter 778). This Act, which was considered by the Legislative Committee as, by far, the most important of the labor laws passed in Massachusetts during the year, has been reported upon<sup>3</sup> by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor as follows:

Beginning with the Revolutionary days, the old Bay State has been a leader in the cause of human freedom. Nor does that Commonwealth now lag behind in the march of progress — it is one of the foremost states in progressive enlightened legislation. During the past year Massachusetts has placed upon its statute books a law securing to the working people — the masses of the people — the legal right to activities necessary for promoting their industrial welfare. This legal right carries with it a greater degree of industrial freedom — a freedom that vitally concerns the lives and the welfare of the people. This law in a very direct and positive manner guarantees to laborers the right to organize, the right to exercise the normal activities of organization in order to better economic conditions, and forbids the misuse of the injunctive process to deny workers the right to legitimate activities in industrial disputes. The law is founded upon the bill drafted and supported by the American Federation of Labor for federal enactment. (The "Pearre Bill," and later the "Wilson Bill.")

<sup>1</sup> Under this caption have been discussed only those more important measures which received the support of organized labor. For a list of the labor laws enacted and of bills introduced during the session, see Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 102, entitled "*Action Affecting Labor During the Legislative Session of 1914.*"

<sup>2</sup> See *Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor*, pp. 52 to 56.

<sup>3</sup> See *Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor*, p. 73.

The Executive Council recommends that all state federations and central bodies make every effort to secure the passage by their respective state legislatures of a law such as now exists in Massachusetts.

*Advertisements for Persons to Take the Places of Strikers.* (Chapter 347.) — This act strengthens previous legislation on this subject.

*Investigation of Strikes and Lockouts by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.* (Chapter 681.) — By this act the powers and duties of the board are more closely defined. In those cases where a settlement has not been agreed upon and the employers refuse to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, the board is instructed to investigate the cause of the controversy and ascertain which of the parties thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and, unless a settlement to the controversy is reached, to make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame.

*Wages of Mechanics Employed in the Construction of Public Works.* (Chapter 474.) — Chapter 514 of the Acts of 1909 was amended by providing that the wages for a day's work paid to mechanics employed in the construction of public works shall not be less than the customary prevailing wages for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality, city, or town where such public works are constructed.

*Preference in Appointment and Employment.* (Chapter 600.) — Citizens of the Commonwealth are, by the provisions of this act, to have preference in all work of any branch of the service of the Commonwealth or any city or town therein, and the Civil Service Commission is forbidden to place upon its list any person not a citizen of the United States.

*Saturday Half-holiday to Certain Employees of the Commonwealth.* (Chapter 688.) — The matter of granting a half-holiday on every Saturday in the year, without loss of pay, to laborers, workmen, and mechanics permanently employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, was, by this act, submitted to the voters at the State election in 1914. (On referendum this act was adopted.)

*Vacations to Employees of Cities and Towns.* (Chapter 217.) — In accordance with this Act laborers regularly employed by cities or towns for more than one year must be granted a vacation of not less than two weeks during each year of their employment, without loss of pay, in those cities or towns accepting the act at the annual State election in 1914.

*Workmen's Compensation.* (Chapter 708.) — By this act the following important changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Law: An increase in the proportion of wages to be paid as benefits from 50 to

66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent; an increase from \$3,000 to \$4,000 in the amount that may be paid for partial or total incapacity; and an increase from 300 to 500 in the number of weeks during which compensation shall be paid.

*Proof of Contributory Negligence.* (Chapter 553.) — By the provision that persons injured or killed shall be presumed to have been in the exercise of due care, relief formerly denied to many workmen injured in the course of their employment, was made more readily obtainable.

*Safety and Sanitation.* — Three acts, amending, in some measure, previous legislation, are worthy of special mention: Chapter 328 provides for better sanitary conditions and the more thorough safeguarding of machinery; Chapter 557 further provides for medical and surgical chests in mechanical and mercantile establishments; and Chapter 566 makes more explicit the penalty for locking of certain doors in industrial establishments during working hours.

*Minimum Wage Law.* (Chapter 368.) — This act makes more effective the previous legislation providing for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors.

*Public Ownership of Street Railways.* (Resolve 102.) — By this resolve the Public Service Commission is authorized and directed to file a report relative to the cost to the Commonwealth of acquiring street railways situated within the Commonwealth. (The bill introduced by the State Branch provided that the question of public ownership of street railways be submitted to the voters.)

*State University.* (Resolve 105.) — By this resolve the Board of Education is requested to report to the next General Court a bill embodying a plan for the establishment of a State university with free tuition and free text books.

The passage of a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women, and of another providing that the State may authorize the taking of land by the Commonwealth to relieve congestion of population and to provide homes for citizens was endorsed by the State Branch, and urged by its legislative committee.

The following measures also received the support of the committee:

The abolition of party enrollment at primaries. (Chapter 790.)

Reorganization of the State Board of Health as a Department of Health. (Chapter 792.)

The further regulation of the licensing of moving picture operators. (Chapter 791.)

The prohibiting of the conveyance of neglected children to courts and asylums in patrol wagons. (Chapter 272.)

The authorizing of co-operative banks to allow shares to remain after maturity. (Chapter 643.)

An act for the better prevention of fires throughout the metropolitan district. (Chapter 795.)

The more important of the bills supported by the committee which failed of passage had reference to the following subjects:

Initiative and referendum; Home rule for cities; Recall of judicial decisions; Popular election of judges; Reduction of hours of labor for children; Tax exemption of homesteads; Eight-hour day for paper mill workers; License law for barbers; Amendments of certain pension acts; Removal from the poor authorities of the administration of the law providing aid for mothers with dependent children; The prohibiting of construction or repair work on institution buildings by inmates thereof.

The committee strenuously opposed legislation providing for compulsory arbitration of strikes and lockouts and for biennial elections, and legislation of this character was defeated.

The principal legislation endorsed by the convention in 1914 and which the committee was instructed to support, had reference to the following subjects:

Initiative and referendum; Woman suffrage; The homestead constitutional amendment; Home rule for cities; Reduction of the hours of labor for children; Eight-hour day for paper mill operators; License law for barbers; The removal from the poor authorities of the administration of the law providing aid for mothers with dependent children; The submission to the voters of the question of public ownership of street railways.

### 3. CONVENTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BRANCH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor held its 29th annual convention in Boston, on September 1-26, inclusive. The number of delegates who presented credentials was 317, this being the largest number of delegates that had ever attended an annual convention of this organization, and was in distinct contrast with the representation at the Boston convention which was held 22 years before, when only 25 delegates were present. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of Boston, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and by the President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

The reports of the executive officers showed marked progress of the

organization during the year. At the time of the convention 32 central labor unions and 391 local unions were affiliated with the State Branch. During the fiscal year ending in September, 1914, 62 unions with an aggregate membership of approximately 10,000 wage-earners became affiliated with the organization. The Executive Board reported that numerous charters for the organization of new unions in Massachusetts had been issued by the international organizations during the year and that these new organizations covered a wide representation both of localities and occupations.

The action of the previous convention in providing for permanent headquarters for the organization, and for the payment of an increased salary for full-time service of the Secretary-Treasurer, was found to have resulted in greatly increasing the efficiency of the organization. According to reports of the executive officers made at the convention, the organization had enjoyed the most successful year in its history, and attention was called to its improved financial standing, the important labor legislation obtained through its efforts, the increase in the number of its affiliated unions, and the highly satisfactory progress of the labor movement in this State.

Among the resolutions passed at this convention one urged the further support of the labor press and another provided for the appointment of a committee to prepare plans for a campaign for the purpose of increasing the sale of goods bearing the union label.

Considerable time was devoted at this convention to a consideration of the report of its Legislative Committee. Many items of legislation were endorsed and the committee was directed to introduce bills covering these matters at the legislative session of 1915, and to lend its support to other bills relating to these subjects which might be introduced independently of the committee.

## III.

## NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.

## 1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Within the specific industries or trades over which they have jurisdiction the national and international unions<sup>1</sup> assist in the organizing activities of their affiliated locals and in securing improved conditions for their members. The relationship between local unions and international unions is, therefore, so intimate that any adequate consideration of the locals in Massachusetts should include at least a brief statement relative to the number and aggregate membership of the locals in Massachusetts affiliated with the respective international unions.

A careful canvass<sup>2</sup> of the international unions having one or more affiliated locals in the United States showed that there were 145 organizations of this character, of which number 113, or 77.9 per cent, were represented by affiliated locals in Massachusetts, and that the aggregate number of local unions in the United States was approximately 31,000, of which number 1,392,<sup>3</sup> or 4.5 per cent, were in Massachusetts. According to a report by the New York State Bureau of Labor the aggregate trade union membership in the United States in 1913 was 2,604,701,<sup>4</sup> and accepting this aggregate as approximately correct for 1914 (there having been only a slight change in trade union membership during the year), we find that Massachusetts, with 234,266 trade unionists at the close of the year, furnished approximately 9.0 per cent of the aggregate number in the United States.

A large majority of the international unions in the United States are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is therefore important that a statement be made with reference to the number and membership of the local organizations directly or indirectly affiliated with this Federation. Of the 145 internationals having affiliated locals in the United States, 109, or 75.2 per cent, were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and of these 109 internationals, 84, or 77.1 per cent,

<sup>1</sup> As used in this report the terms "international organization" and "international union" include, for purposes of brevity, both national and international unions. For definitions and use of terms in this and other sections of this report, see Appendix, pages 60 and 61.

<sup>2</sup> For the statistics in detail by international unions, see Table 1 on pages 47 to 50.

<sup>3</sup> Of this number 46 were *directly* affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 31 were *independent*, i.e., were not affiliated with any international organization.

<sup>4</sup> No effort was made by this Bureau to ascertain at first hand the aggregate membership of all unions affiliated with each international, as it was not deemed advisable to duplicate the work of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics in compiling information of this character. See article on "*International Trade Union Statistics*", in New York Labor Bulletin No. 67, November, 1914.

were represented by one or more locals in Massachusetts. The total number of local labor organizations in Massachusetts affiliated with the Federation, either directly or through the 84 affiliated internationals which had chartered locals in the State, was 1,136, or 81.6 per cent of the 1,392 locals in the State, while the aggregate number of organized wage-earners in Massachusetts, directly or indirectly affiliated with the Federation, was 173,443, or 74.0 per cent of the 234,266 organized trade unionists in the State.

The aggregate membership of the American Federation of Labor "paid-up and reported" in September, 1914, was 2,020,671.<sup>1</sup> Using this aggregate as a basis it is found that Massachusetts, with 173,443 trade union members directly or indirectly affiliated with the Federation at the close of the year, furnished approximately 8.6 per cent of the aggregate membership of the Federation.

There were 13 internationals, each of which was represented in Massachusetts by affiliated locals having an aggregate membership of over 5,000 members. These internationals are listed in the following table in the order of their aggregate membership, and for each organization the number of affiliated locals in the United States and in Massachusetts, and the aggregate membership of affiliated locals in Massachusetts, are shown.

*National and International Unions Represented by over Five Thousand Members in Massachusetts at the Close of 1914.*

| NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.<br>(Arranged in the order of aggregate membership in Massachusetts.) | NUMBER OF AFFILIATED<br>LOCAL UNIONS |                                       | Membership<br>of<br>Affiliated<br>Local Unions<br>in Massa-<br>chusetts |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                 | In the<br>United States              | In<br>Massachu-<br>setts <sup>2</sup> |                                                                         |
| Boot and Shoe Workers Union,                                                                                    | 167                                  | 69                                    | 28,411                                                                  |
| Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of,                                                       | 1,991                                | 150                                   | 18,548                                                                  |
| Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street<br>and Electric,                                | 220                                  | 27                                    | 15,386                                                                  |
| Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, Na-<br>tional Brotherhood of,                         | 560                                  | 42                                    | 10,903                                                                  |
| Shoe Workers of America, United,                                                                                | 47                                   | 24                                    | 8,065                                                                   |
| Textile Workers of America, United,                                                                             | 205                                  | 42                                    | 7,863                                                                   |
| Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of,                                                               | 555                                  | 41                                    | 7,673                                                                   |
| Weavers, National Federation of Cloth,                                                                          | 13                                   | 4                                     | 5,937                                                                   |
| Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bar-<br>tenders International League,                 | 596                                  | 37                                    | 5,692                                                                   |
| Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of,                                              | 1,088                                | 63                                    | 5,685                                                                   |
| Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America,                                              | 965                                  | 45                                    | 5,415                                                                   |
| Garment Workers of America, United,                                                                             | 267                                  | 10                                    | 5,254                                                                   |
| State, City, and Town Employees, National Federation of,                                                        | 39                                   | 33                                    | 5,234                                                                   |

<sup>1</sup> See "Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor," p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the organizations having over 5,000 members in Massachusetts listed in this table, there were five organizations, each having more than 25 locals in this State, but having an affiliated membership of less than 5,000.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with an affiliated membership of 28,411, ranked first in point of membership, followed in order by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 18,548 members, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, with 15,386, while each of 10 other organizations were represented by over 5,000 members in affiliated locals in Massachusetts.

With reference to the number of affiliated locals in the State it should be pointed out that the relative rank of the several organizations on the basis of number of affiliated locals by no means corresponds with their rank on the basis of aggregate membership. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 150 locals in Massachusetts, ranked first with respect to the number of locals in this State, the Boot and Shoe Workers ranked second with 69 locals, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, with 63 locals, ranked third. In addition to these three organizations there were 15 others (five of which are not listed in the table) which had over 25 affiliated locals in the State.

For the purpose of comparison with the number of locals in Massachusetts, the corresponding number of locals in the United States is also shown in the table. It is of interest to note the proportionate representation in Massachusetts as indicated by the number of locals affiliated with the several internationals listed, ranging as high as 51.1 per cent in the case of the United Shoe Workers of America, and 41.3 per cent in the case of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. In these two cases the percentage is naturally high, for the reason that a considerable portion of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in the United States are located in this State.

The number of locals, as classified under each occupation elsewhere in this report, does not represent invariably the number of locals in Massachusetts affiliated with any international having jurisdiction over that occupation, for in some cases one or more of these internationals conflict in their jurisdiction over the same occupation or group of occupations, while in other cases several closely related occupations may be under the jurisdiction of a single international.

## 2. DELEGATE ORGANIZATIONS.

### A. INTRODUCTORY.

Nearly all of the local organizations in Massachusetts, while affiliated with their respective international organizations, are at the same time affiliated with what this Bureau has found convenient to designate as

"delegate organizations",<sup>1</sup> which have no direct membership but consist merely of "delegates" or "representatives" from groups of local unions. These organizations have, for convenience, been grouped under three classes: (A) State, District, and Trades Councils; (B) Central Labor Unions; and (C) Local Trades Councils.

### B. STATE, DISTRICT, AND TRADES COUNCILS.

The total number of organizations included in this group<sup>2</sup> at the close of 1914 was 74, as compared with a total of 71 at the close of 1913. These 74 organizations included 12 State Branches, comprising locals affiliated with various internationals; seven New England District Councils having affiliated locals in Massachusetts; 26 Railway Adjustment Committees, Grievance Committees, and Conference Boards; and 29 District Trades Councils (including carpenters, 11; painters, five; machinists, three; and others, 10). The number under each class in 1914 varied but little from that in 1913, the only variations being an increase of one each in the number of State Branches, Railway Adjustment Committees, and Painters District Councils.

The organizations of this character having at least 25 affiliated organizations in Massachusetts were: The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, which at the close of the year represented 32 central labor unions and 391 local unions; the Massachusetts State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with 150 locals; the Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts, with 68 local unions and 7 Local District Councils; the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, with 45 locals; the New England Organizing Conference of Boot and Shoe Workers, with 39 locals; the Massachusetts State Conference of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, with 34 locals; the Massachusetts State Association of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers, with 31 locals; and the New England District Council of Electrical Workers, with 30 locals.

### C. CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

The number of central labor unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1914 was 36, as compared with 35 in 1913. There was one such body in each of 25 cities and 11 towns. In 10<sup>3</sup> cities there was no organization

<sup>1</sup> See definition on page 60.

<sup>2</sup> For a comparative statement for the years 1908-1914, see Table 2 on page 50.

<sup>3</sup> While these cities had no central labor union, at least one of the local unions in each of these cities was affiliated with a central labor union in a neighboring city.

of this character, namely, Attleboro, Beverly, Everett, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Revere, Waltham, and Woburn. During the year two central labor unions were organized, one in Plymouth and one in Southbridge, while in Bridgewater the central labor union was disbanded.

The aggregate number of local unions (including a few duplications) affiliated with the 36 central labor unions in Massachusetts was 810. There were 14 central labor unions, each of which had 20 or more affiliated locals, as follows: Boston, 173; Springfield, 52; Worcester, 47; Brockton, 44; Lowell, 37; Holyoke, 34; New Bedford, 31; Lawrence, 29; Lynn, 29; Fall River, 27; Cambridge, 25; Haverhill, 25; Taunton, 24; and North Adams, 21, making a total of 598 locals affiliated with these 14 central labor unions. The number of locals affiliated with the remaining 21 central labor unions was 212.

#### D. LOCAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Within this group there were 63 organizations at the close of 1913 as compared with 56 at the close of 1912. Among these 63 organizations there were 11 carpenters' district councils, 12 building trades councils or sections, seven allied printing trades councils, six joint shoe councils, five textile councils, and 22 other local trades councils. Of these 63 organizations, 21 were in Boston, five each in Brockton and Lynn, four each in Lawrence and Springfield, three each in Lowell, New Bedford, and Worcester, two each in Fall River, Holyoke, Pittsfield, and Quincy, and one each in Haverhill, Maynard, North Adams, Salem, Taunton, Westfield, and Whitman. The organizations of this character were confined to these 19 localities, all of which (except Maynard and Westfield) are cities. In each of these 19 localities (except Maynard and Whitman) there was also a central labor union. (See Section C, preceding, relative to Central Labor Unions.)

### 3. LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.

#### A. INTRODUCTORY.

In this report statistics are presented showing the number of labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of each of the seven years, 1908 to 1914; also, for the close of 1913 and 1914, the number and membership of locals in the leading cities and towns, the number and mem-

bership of local unions classified by occupations and by industries, and the number of women in these organizations classified by occupations.<sup>1</sup>

### B. COMPARISONS BY YEARS, 1908-1914.

In the following table is shown the total number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of each of the seven years, 1908 to 1914, together with additional returns showing by sex the aggregate membership reported on corresponding dates.

*Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of Each Year Specified.*

| YEARS.          | Number of<br>Local Unions | MEMBERSHIP REPORTED  |                     |                      |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                 |                           | Males                | Females             | Both Sexes           |
| 1908, . . . . . | <sup>2</sup> 1,243        | <sup>3</sup> 162,475 | <sup>3</sup> 10,924 | <sup>3</sup> 173,399 |
| 1909, . . . . . | 1,244                     | <sup>4</sup> 164,465 | <sup>4</sup> 11,810 | <sup>4</sup> 176,275 |
| 1910, . . . . . | 1,250                     | 168,400              | 18,910              | 187,310              |
| 1911, . . . . . | 1,282                     | 174,899              | 16,139              | 191,038              |
| 1912, . . . . . | 1,361                     | 211,019              | 25,749              | 236,768              |
| 1913, . . . . . | 1,403                     | 211,213              | 30,513              | 241,726              |
| 1914, . . . . . | 1,392                     | 205,347              | 28,919              | 234,266              |

The membership of the 1,392 local unions in the Commonwealth at the close of 1914 was 234,266, as compared with a membership of 241,726 for the 1,403 local unions in existence at the close of 1913. The net decrease<sup>5</sup> in the membership during the year was 7,460 members, or 3.1 per cent. The number of new local unions organized during the year 1914 was 80, and the number which disbanded or combined with some existing local union was 91, making a net decrease of 11 locals during the year.

The membership of the 80 new unions which were organized during the year was 9,944, and the membership of the 91 unions which disbanded or amalgamated with other organizations was 5,822, while there was a

<sup>1</sup> The detailed tables will be found on pages 51 to 54 and are numbered, respectively, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

<sup>2</sup> In the report for 1908, the number of local unions for that year was given as 1,256. This total included 13 unions which are not included in the totals for the other six years in the table, and which were not, strictly speaking, labor organizations, but rather *educational* and *beneficial* organizations. The totals for 1908 have, accordingly, been corrected as above in order that the totals for the several years may be strictly comparable.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated on the basis of returns from 1,160 unions which reported an aggregate membership of 161,887, of which number 151,765 were males and 10,122 were females.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated on the basis of returns from 1,185 unions which reported an aggregate membership of 168,037, of which number 156,799 were males and 11,238 were females.

<sup>5</sup> In Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford the losses in membership were principally by local unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

net decrease of 11,582 in the membership of the 1,312 unions which were in existence both at the close of 1913 and 1914. It therefore appears that although the gain in new members in 1914, due to the organization of new unions during the year, was greater by 4,122 than the loss due to the disbanding of former unions, there was, nevertheless, a net *decrease* of 7,460 in aggregate membership at the close of 1914, as compared with the aggregate at the close of 1913, due to the decrease (11,582) in aggregate membership of unions which were in existence both at the close of 1913 and 1914.

The average membership of the local organizations in existence at the close of 1914 was 168.3, as compared with an average membership of 172.3 at the close of 1913 and 174.0 at the close of 1912.

### C. DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL UNIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

A classification of local organizations by cities and towns is a rather essential one because the unit sphere of union activity is the local community, whether that be a city, a town, or a section of a city or town. The preparation of such a classification is no simple task for the reason that in many instances a so-called "local organization" may have jurisdiction over one or more adjoining cities or towns, or, in the case of railroad organizations, over even an entire railroad system. In those instances where the jurisdiction of an organization covers more than one city or town the Bureau has classified such organization under that city or town in which it maintains its headquarters, the membership of such organization being largely confined to the locality in which its headquarters are located. The total membership of organizations classified under Boston, for example, is probably in excess of the actual number of organized workingmen who reside in Boston because, for convenience, certain residents of neighboring localities may be members of an organization having its headquarters in Boston. In the case of certain so-called local railroad organizations the membership may include employees from even distant points on the particular railroad system represented; nevertheless, the point of departure is the essential consideration, and it is partly for this reason that no attempt has been made to determine the actual residence of the members of such unions. Accurate showing on the latter basis would obviously be very difficult, rendering it necessary for the Bureau to ascertain the actual place of residence of each member of each local organization in the State, or at least to secure a statement in detail from each organization as to the residence of its members, a task which the value of the information would hardly justify.

Boston far out-ranked all other cities both with respect to the number of unions and their aggregate membership. Of the 1,392 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1914, 297, or 21.3 per cent, had their headquarters in Boston, as compared with 305, or 21.7 per cent, of the 1,403 unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1913. Of the aggregate membership (234,266) in Massachusetts at the close of 1914, 96,343, or 41.1 per cent, were in unions having their headquarters in Boston, as compared with 96,621, or 40.0 per cent of the aggregate membership (241,726) in Massachusetts at the close of 1913. These records, therefore, show that although there was in 1914 a net decrease of eight unions having their headquarters in Boston, a net decrease of 278 in aggregate membership, and a slight decrease in the percentage of all unions in Massachusetts having their headquarters in Boston, there was an increase in the percentage of the aggregate membership in Massachusetts who were members of unions having their headquarters in Boston. The cities having 25 or more local unions were: Boston, 297; Springfield, 71; Worcester, 66; Lynn, 63; Lowell, 58; Brockton, 49; Holyoke, 45; Lawrence, 40; New Bedford, 40; Fall River, 37; Salem, 32; Fitchburg, 31; Haverhill, 31; and Taunton, 29.

The cities represented by a membership of over 2,500 were as follows: Boston, 96,343; Brockton, 15,904; Lynn, 13,755; Springfield, 9,241; Fall River, 8,770; New Bedford, 8,729; Worcester, 8,254; Haverhill, 6,353; Lawrence, 6,115; Lowell, 6,067; Salem, 4,213; Holyoke, 4,012; Quincy, 2,577.

At the close of 1914, 127 municipalities in the State were represented by at least one local trade union, there being at least one local in each of the 35 cities and in 92 of the 318 towns, leaving 226 towns not so represented. The municipalities represented at the close of 1914 were the same as in 1913, with the exception of Hardwick, Lexington, Wellesley, and Westwood, which were represented in 1913 but not in 1914.

A comparison of the number of local trade unions in these 127 localities at the close of 1914 with corresponding data for 1913 shows that in 92 localities there was no change in the number of local unions; in 15 localities there was an increase; and in 24 localities there was a decrease (Hardwick, Lexington, Wellesley, and Westwood, which had one local each in 1913, having no locals in 1914). There was a net increase in the number of unions in each of the following localities: Lynn, four; Maynard and Springfield, three each; Chicopee, Fitchburg, Lowell, New Bedford, Norwood, and Waltham, two each; and six other localities, one each. The localities in which there was a net decrease in the number

of local unions were the following: Boston, eight; Lawrence, four; Worcester, three; Brockton, Greenfield, and Quincy, two each; and in 18 other localities, one each.

In each of 45 of the 131<sup>1</sup> municipalities having one or more local unions in 1913 or 1914, there was a net increase in union membership aggregating 4,116; in each of 81 localities there was a net decrease aggregating 11,576; while in five localities the union membership remained unchanged. The net decrease in union membership was 7,460. The localities showing increases of more than 300 union members were Springfield, 526; Maynard, 492; Haverhill, 354; Salem, 323; and Framingham, 313. The localities showing decreases of more than 300 members were: Lawrence, 4,335; Fall River, 1,284; Cambridge, 1,102; Gloucester, 660; Lowell, 368; New Bedford, 349; Brockton, 335; and Worcester, 314. The decreases in Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford were due principally to loss of members by unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

#### D. COMPARISONS BY INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

##### (a) *Industries.*<sup>2</sup>

Owing to the fact that local unions are not always organized strictly on an industrial basis it is somewhat difficult to classify them on the basis of industries, consequently it has been found necessary, in some instances, to classify a particular union under that industry in which the greater portion of its members may be employed.

The 1,392 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1914 may be classified as follows: Building trades, 368; transportation (steam and electric), 160; boot and shoe manufacturing, 104; iron and steel manufacturing, 94; textiles, 62; printing and allied trades, 56; and all other industries, 548. In point of numbers of organized workers, boot and shoe manufacturing ranked first with 41,740 members, followed by building trades with 38,304; transportation, 35,367; textile manufacturing, 18,777; iron and steel manufacturing, 7,535; and printing and allied trades, 6,769.

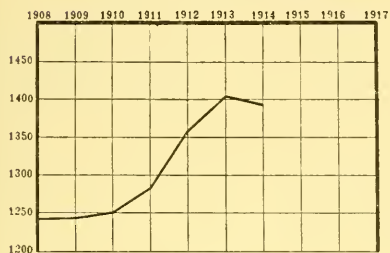
A chart showing graphically the number and membership of local labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of each year, 1908 to 1914, appears on the opposite page, and the statistics on which the graphs are based appear in the table on page 26:

<sup>1</sup> Includes four towns which were represented by one union each in 1913 but by no union in 1914.

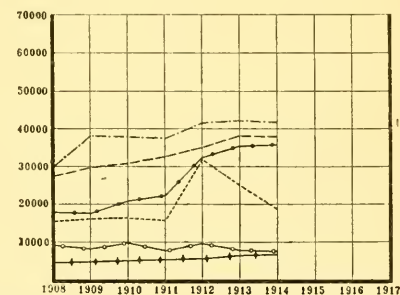
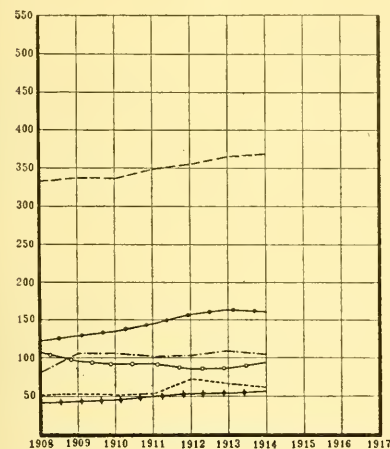
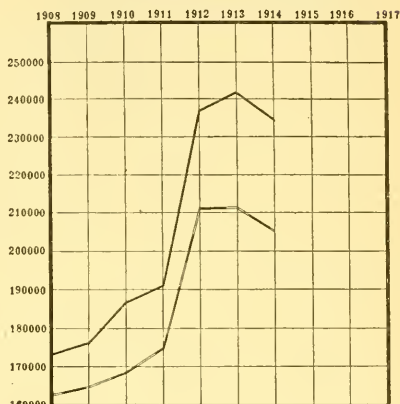
<sup>2</sup> For a tabulation showing in detail the number and membership of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1913 and 1914, see Table 6 on page 54.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS — 1908-1914.

Number of Local Unions.



Membership of Local Unions.



## LEGEND

- |                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| — ALL INDUSTRIES                      | — MALES                         |
| - - - BUILDING TRADES                 | - - - TEXTILE WORKERS           |
| • • • TRANSPORTATION STEAM & ELECTRIC | ○ ○ ○ IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES |
| × × × BOOT & SHOE WORKERS             | • • • PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES  |

*Number and Membership of Local Unions in Existence at the Close of Each Year, 1908–1914, Classified by Principal Industries.*

**Number of Local Unions.**

| YEARS.          | All Industries | Boot and Shoe Manufacturing | Building Trades | Transportation (Steam and Electric) | Textiles | Iron and Steel Manufacturing | Printing and Allied Trades | All Other Industries |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1908, . . . . . | 1,243          | 82                          | 333             | 122                                 | 51       | 106                          | 42                         | 507                  |
| 1909, . . . . . | 1,244          | 107                         | 337             | 129                                 | 53       | 95                           | 44                         | 479                  |
| 1910, . . . . . | 1,250          | 107                         | 336             | 135                                 | 51       | 92                           | 45                         | 484                  |
| 1911, . . . . . | 1,282          | 101                         | 349             | 146                                 | 52       | 92                           | 50                         | 492                  |
| 1912, . . . . . | 1,361          | 102                         | 355             | 157                                 | 73       | 85                           | 53                         | 536                  |
| 1913, . . . . . | 1,403          | 108                         | 364             | 163                                 | 67       | 86                           | 54                         | 561                  |
| 1914, . . . . . | 1,392          | 104                         | 368             | 160                                 | 62       | 94                           | 56                         | 548                  |

**Membership of Local Unions.**

| YEARS.          | All Industries | Boot and Shoe Manufacturing | Building Trades | Transportation (Steam and Electric) | Textiles | Iron and Steel Manufacturing | Printing and Allied Trades | All Other Industries |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1908, . . . . . | 173,399        | 30,004                      | 27,539          | 17,971                              | 15,479   | 9,021                        | 4,658                      | 68,727               |
| 1909, . . . . . | 176,275        | 38,242                      | 29,791          | 17,480                              | 16,117   | 8,189                        | 4,774                      | 61,682               |
| 1910, . . . . . | 187,310        | 37,808                      | 30,710          | 20,931                              | 16,654   | 9,976                        | 4,908                      | 66,323               |
| 1911, . . . . . | 191,038        | 37,512                      | 32,648          | 22,274                              | 15,863   | 7,883                        | 5,355                      | 69,503               |
| 1912, . . . . . | 236,768        | 41,529                      | 35,059          | 32,224                              | 31,962   | 9,952                        | 5,753                      | 80,289               |
| 1913, . . . . . | 241,726        | 42,204                      | 38,272          | 35,346                              | 25,028   | 7,929                        | 6,682                      | 86,265               |
| 1914, . . . . . | 234,266        | 41,740                      | 38,304          | 35,367                              | 18,777   | 7,535                        | 6,769                      | 85,774               |

During the period 1908–1913 there was an increase in the number of unions in all industries from 1,243 to 1,403, but in 1914 there was a slight falling off to 1,392. Likewise there was an increase in membership during the period 1908–1913 from 173,399 to 241,726, and in 1914 a decrease to 234,266. In 1912 there was a very large increase both in the number of unions and in membership, but in 1913, although there was an increase of 42 unions, the increase in membership in all industries was less than 5,000, while in 1914 there was a decrease of 11 unions and 7,460 members.

In the following paragraphs the principal industries are separately considered.

*Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.* In 1908 there were 82 unions of boot and shoe workers in the State, and in 1909 the number increased to 107, with a corresponding increase in membership from 30,004 to 38,242. During the years 1910–1914 the number of unions varied slightly, but with the exception of 1911 (when there was a slight falling off in membership) the membership had increased each year until 1914, when there was a slight falling off, the number of members in that year being 41,740 as compared with 42,204 in 1913.

*Building Trades.* With the exception of the year 1910 there was a gradual increase each year in the number of unions in these trades from

333 in 1908 to 368 in 1914, while the increase in membership was from 27,539 to 38,304, the increase in 1914 being, however, very small.

*Transportation (Steam and Electric).* With the exception of a slight decrease in the number of unions in 1914 and in membership in 1909 there was an increase each year both in the number and membership of unions classified in this group, the number of unions having increased from 122 in 1908 to 163 in 1913 (160 in 1914), and the membership having increased from 17,971 in 1908 to 35,367 in 1914. In 1912, when special efforts were made to organize the street railway employees, there was an increase of nearly 10,000 members.

*Textiles.* During the years 1908-1911 there was very little change either in the number or the membership of unions in the textile industries, but in 1912, as a result of efforts made by the Industrial Workers of the World to organize employees in the leading textile centers of this State, there was a large increase both in the number of unions and aggregate membership, the membership having increased from 15,863 in 1911 to 31,962 in 1912, or about 16,000. During the years 1913-1914, however, there was a large falling off in the aggregate membership of local unions in the textile industry, due, principally, to the disbanding of, or loss of membership by, certain of the local unions of Industrial Workers which were organized in 1912, but the number of local unions in this industry identified with the American Federation of Labor has shown a fairly steady increase each year and also an increase in aggregate membership.

*Iron and Steel Manufacturing.* In 1906 there were 106 local unions, with an aggregate membership of 9,021, in this branch of industry, but since that year there has been a falling off both in the number of unions and the membership, with the result that in 1914 the number of unions had fallen to 94 and the membership to 7,535. In 1910 and in 1912, however, the aggregate membership was somewhat in excess of the aggregate reported in 1908.

*Printing and Allied Trades.* During the period 1908-1914 there was an increase each year, both in the number of unions and the aggregate membership in this industry. In 1908 the number of unions was 42 and the membership 4,658, and in 1914 there were 56 unions with a membership of 6,769.

#### (b) Occupations.

Local unions, for the most part, are organized on the basis of specific occupations or crafts, but in some instances it is necessary to classify a particular union under that occupation in which the greater portion of its members may be employed or to combine several occupations under

one title in those cases where the members of the local union are not all employed in the same occupation. Thus, in the case of certain unions of boot and shoe workers, known as "mixed unions", the membership may consist of lasters, stitchers, cutters, and others in diversified branches of the work of boot and shoe manufacturing. Such mixed unions are more apt to be found in those localities in which there are not a sufficiently large number in any single branch of the trade to justify the formation of a separate union. Owing to these difficulties in classification it has not been possible to present the returns with that degree of detail or exactness in classification that might be possible were the returns supplied by the individual as the unit of investigation, as in the case of a census. Nevertheless, the returns by occupations are presented sufficiently in detail<sup>1</sup> to serve the present purpose of comparison.

The occupations in which there were 25 or more unions at the close of 1914 were: Carpenters, 151; boot and shoe workers, 104; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 64; textile workers, 61; bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 48; machinists, 44; plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters, 44; teamsters, chauffeurs, and stablemen, 43; electrical workers, 41;<sup>2</sup> municipal employees, 39; barbers, 35; molders and coremakers, 29; musicians, 29; bartenders, 28; and street and electric railway employees, 27. In the following occupations there was a net change of more than five unions in 1914 as compared with 1913: A net increase of 13 unions of electrical workers (of which four were unions of telephone workers) and seven unions of machinists, and a net decrease of six unions of textile workers<sup>3</sup> and of five unions of retail clerks.

The occupation comprising the largest number of organized workingmen in 1913 was boot and shoe making, including 41,740 members in 104 local unions and constituting 17.8 per cent of the aggregate membership of all the local trade unions in the State. Textile workers ranked second with a total membership of 18,662 in 61 locals, followed in order of membership by carpenters, 18,558; street and electric railway employees, 15,386; teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc., 11,113; garment workers, 8,300; electrical workers, 7,673 (including 3,413 telephone operators); painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 6,376; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 5,637; municipal employees, 5,551; musicians, 5,133; machinists, 4,642; hod carriers and building laborers, 4,498; railroad trainmen, 4,281; bartenders, 4,073; cigarmakers, 3,352; plumbers, steam-

<sup>1</sup> For information in detail by occupations, see Table 4, on page 52.

<sup>2</sup> Including 9 local unions of telephone operators which are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

<sup>3</sup> This decrease consisted principally of members of local unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

fitters, and gasfitters, 3,231; compositors, 3,008; barbers, 2,708; and molders and coremakers, 2,502.

A comparison of the returns of membership for 1914 with those for 1913 indicates that in 20 of the 60 occupations specified there was an increase in the number of organized workingmen; in 40 there was a decrease. The increases of more than 1,000 members were as follows: Electrical workers (including telephone operators), 1,931; teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc., 1,234; and street and electric railway employees, 1,074. Two occupations showed decreases of more than 1,000 members, as follows: Textile workers, 6,366<sup>1</sup>, and carpenters, 1,408.

#### E. WOMEN IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In several occupations in Massachusetts organized women wage-earners are well represented. A tabulation<sup>2</sup> by sex of the membership of labor organizations in the State shows that at the close of 1914 there were 198 unions having women as members as compared with 195 at the close of 1913. The aggregate female membership at the close of 1914 was 28,919 as compared with an aggregate female membership of 30,513 one year earlier, representing a loss of 1,594 women members, or 5.2 per cent, as compared with a net gain of 4,764, or 18.5 per cent, during the year 1913. The principal increases during 1914 were: Telephone operators, 865, and garment workers, 614, whereas in 1913 the principal increases were boot and shoe workers, 1,867 and garment workers, 1,148.

The municipalities in which there were at least 1,000 female trade unionists at the close of 1914 were: Boston, 9,391; Brockton, 3,925; Fall River, 2,507; Lynn, 2,281; and New Bedford, 1,712. In each of the following municipalities there were over five local unions having female members at the close of 1914: Boston, 41; Brockton, 15; Lynn, 14; Fall River and Springfield, eight each; Haverhill, seven; Fitchburg, Lowell, New Bedford, and Worcester, six each.

Of the 28,919 female trade unionists in the Commonwealth at the close of 1914, 11,594, or 40.1 per cent, were boot and shoe workers; 5,428, or 18.8 per cent, were textile workers; 3,799, or 13.1 per cent were garment workers; 3,413, or 11.8 per cent, were telephone operators; and 4,685, or 16.2 per cent, were distributed among other occupations.<sup>2</sup>

Of the 198 unions which had female members at the close of 1914, 22, with an aggregate membership of 5,536, were composed *entirely* of women. Six of these 22 unions were in Boston, three were in Springfield, and there was one in each of the following municipalities: Cambridge, Con-

<sup>1</sup> Principally members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

<sup>2</sup> For tabulation in detail by occupations, see Table 5, on page 53.

cord, Fitchburg, Framingham, Gloucester, Holyoke, Ludlow, Lynn, Marlborough, Maynard, Norwood, Salem, and Worcester.

There were 67 unions, each of which had 100 or more female members, and of this number two had over 2,000 female members each, one between 1,500 and 2,000, two were represented by a female membership ranging between 1,000 and 1,500, 10 between 500 and 1,000, and 52 included from 100 to 500 female members.

#### F. MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST LOCAL UNIONS, 1914.

Of the 1,392 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1914, 30 reported a membership of 1,000 or over. The membership of the largest union was 7,850, of the next largest, 3,600, and of the third in size, 3,200. Seven unions had a membership ranging between 2,000 and 3,000, five between 1,500 and 2,000, and 15 between 1,000 and 1,500. Fourteen of the 30 unions which had a membership of 1,000 or over were located in Boston, five in Brockton, three in Lynn, two in New Bedford, and one each in six other cities and towns. Twelve of these 30 were unions of boot and shoe workers, four were unions of textile workers, three were unions of garment workers, and there was one union each as follows: Bartenders, bricklayers, cigarmakers, compositors, government employees, hod carriers and building laborers, musicians, painters, street and electric railway employees, teamsters, and telephone operators.

#### G. MEMBERSHIP OF IDENTICAL UNIONS, 1913 AND 1914.

During the course of a single year a considerable number of local unions disband and many new ones are formed; consequently, while the total number of unions existing at the close of one year may vary but little from the total number existing at the close of the previous year, tabulations based on these totals may by no means represent identical unions. In order to ascertain the actual fluctuation in membership of identical unions (*i.e.*, of unions reporting their membership both at the close of 1913 and 1914) a table<sup>1</sup> has been prepared showing, for specified cities and for other cities and towns grouped together, the membership of identical unions in 1913 and 1914, and also the increase or decrease in 1914 as compared with 1913. The total number of identical unions was 1,312, and a net decrease in membership of 11,582 was reported by these organizations.

Haverhill was the only municipality which showed a net increase in membership of identical unions in excess of 500, the increase in that

<sup>1</sup> See Table 7 on page 55.

city being 584, but there were eight cities which showed net decreases of more than 500 members as follows: Lawrence, 4,201; Boston, 2,970; Fall River, 1,398; Cambridge, 1,102; Lowell, 935; Lynn, 815; Gloucester, 581; and New Bedford, 545. The large decreases in Lawrence and Fall River were principally due to the falling off in membership of unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

## IV.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES.

## 1. INTRODUCTORY.

Annual summaries of the statistics relative to unemployment among the organized wage-earners of Massachusetts have been published by this Bureau in its "Annual Reports on Labor Organizations."<sup>1</sup> The present summary, therefore, constitutes virtually the Seventh Annual Report on the subject of Unemployment.

No attempt has been made in this report to cover the wide range of topics which should be considered in a comprehensive and detailed study of the subject of unemployment, but the main facts as to the development of the principal phases of this problem have been briefly reviewed. We have also discussed at some length a graphic representation of existing statistics of unemployment among organized wage-earners in the United Kingdom, Germany, New York State, and Massachusetts, in order to show to what extent the periods of industrial inactivity have corresponded in the several countries considered. Following this discussion is presented an analysis of the statistical data relative to unemployment of organized workpeople in Massachusetts, obtained during the seven-year period, 1908-1914.

## 2. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

Although there are no comprehensive statistics showing the normal amount of unemployment in the United States, it appears to be the opinion of those most conversant with the subject that the problem of

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<sup>1</sup> The summary information for 1908-1913 was published in the Annual Reports on Labor Organizations as follows:

1908 — First Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 39th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 182-184, 205, 206.

1909 — Second Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part III of the 40th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 303-307, 339, 340.

1910 — Third Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 87), pp. 28-33.

1911 — Fourth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 42d Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 89-100.

1912 — Fifth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 96), pp. 22-38, 110-113.

1913 — Sixth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 105), pp. 24-46, 56-59.

Quarterly reports on unemployment have been issued as follows:

1908 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 59, 61, 62, and 63.

1909 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 64, 66, 69, and 71.

1910 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 72, 74, 77, and 79.

1911 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 80, 82, 85, and 89.

1912, 1913, and 1914 — Quarterly Reports on Unemployment.

Each quarterly bulletin or report contains the returns for the quarter just ended previous to its publication, together with comparable returns for earlier quarters and several pages of descriptive text.

unemployment became more pressing in 1914 than in any year since the financial and industrial depression which occurred during the Winter of 1907-1908. In two states, New York and Massachusetts, which publish, periodically, statistics of unemployment based on returns received from labor organizations, the comparative percentages for 1913 and 1914 show that there was a decided increase in the amount of unemployment during the latter year. In New York City a committee appointed by the Mayor made a thorough canvass of employers, and from the results obtained concluded that the number of wage-earners employed in that city during the week ending December 13, 1914, was less by 200,000 than the number employed during the corresponding week in 1913, notwithstanding the fact that 1913 was considered an abnormal year. Reports from other sections of the country, while not, in most instances, of an official character, indicated that there was also much suffering in many of the principal industrial centers, due directly to unemployment.

During the early months of the year, there was, according to such reports as are available, rather more unemployment than is ordinarily observed during the winter months. The outbreak of the war served to prolong the period of depression and to render the situation more acute, but it cannot be fairly assumed that the great amount of unemployment observed in this country during the latter part of the year was due solely to the European war. On the contrary, it must be acknowledged that nearly every year there is, in this country, much involuntary unemployment, particularly during the winter months.

Unfortunately, it has been generally assumed, until within very recent years, that unemployment exists only during prolonged periods of industrial depression and, therefore, that temporary expedients for relieving distress are all that are required. Heretofore attention, when, given to the matter at all, has been confined mainly to the furnishing of local emergency relief, but the recent appointment of official and unofficial committees charged with the function of determining the amount of unemployment, its incidence and causes, and of devising measures for more permanent relief, marks a new attitude in this country toward this important problem.

The great number of books, reports, and articles<sup>1</sup> issued during the year and treating of the subject of unemployment is evidence that the importance of this problem is at last being realized. A considerable part of the literature on this subject issued during the year, had reference,

<sup>1</sup> A list of the more important books, reports, and magazine articles issued in 1914 and treating specifically of the subject of unemployment included about 170 titles. See Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 111, entitled "*Labor Bibliography, 1914*", pp. 79-87.

it is true, to the more or less spectacular demonstrations by the unemployed (of which the church raids in New York City, early in March, and the establishment by the unemployed in Seattle of a co-operative boarding house known as the "Hotel de Gink", may be cited as the more important examples); yet much that was written dealt with the larger phases of the problem and discussed constructive measures for the ultimate solution of the problem, both locally and nationally.

The State legislation in 1914 on the subject of unemployment is briefly summarized in the following paragraph:<sup>1</sup>

Spurred on by the experiences of the winter of 1913-1914 three states made provision for public bureaus to put employment givers and employment seekers in touch with each other. Louisiana authorized its municipalities to open such bureaus free of state tax or license, and Maryland authorized an office primarily for immigrants. The most comprehensive measure of the year in this field is that of New York, which created a bureau of employment in the state department of labor, with branches throughout the state in the discretion of the commissioner of labor, and carefully regulated its operation. By popular vote Washington adopted a measure which practically means the elimination of private employment agencies in that state.

The work of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Section of the International Association on Unemployment in arranging, jointly, for national conferences on unemployment, the first of which was held in New York City on February 27 and 28 and the second on December 28 and 29 of this year, is but one expression of the wide-spread interest which is being manifested by organizations of public-spirited citizens in this problem. These conferences were well attended, many States and cities being represented by delegates, and they have not only greatly stimulated interest in the study of the subject but they have borne fruit in a definite constructive program for the solution of this most urgent of industrial problems.

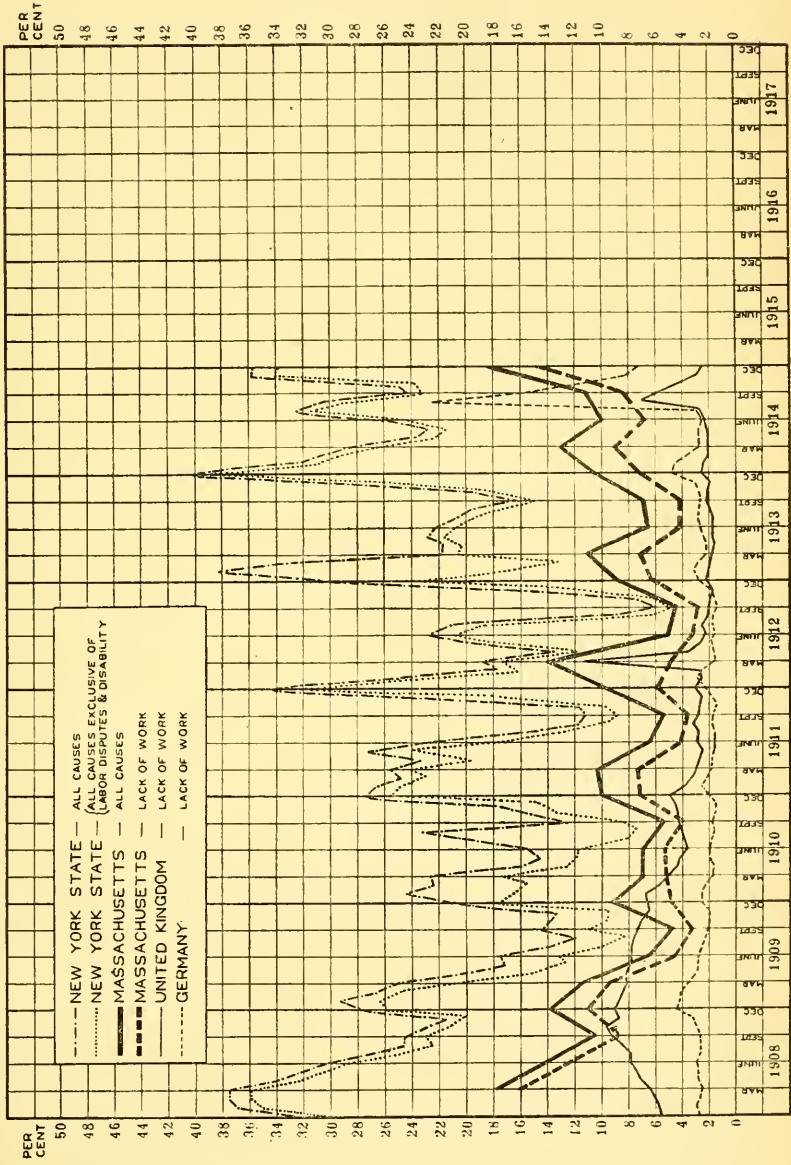
### 3. COMPARISON OF CHARTERED RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, NEW YORK STATE, AND MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE YEARS 1908-1914.

For a long period of years the principal European countries have collected and published statistics on unemployment. Owing to the varying methods of collecting these statistics and the differing sources from which they are obtained the *absolute* figures obtained in the several countries are not *directly* comparable with similar data obtained in this country, but they may be used in plotting curves showing the fluctuations in unemployment in the several countries during a period of years.

<sup>1</sup> Quotation from the "Review of Labor Legislation of 1914" in *American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. IV, No. 3, November, 1914, p. 484. A digest of the several Acts appears on pp. 484-486 of the same publication.

CHART. — Percentage of Trade Union Members Unemployed in Massachusetts, New York, United Kingdom, and Germany, 1909-1914.

NOTE. — The fluctuations only in the curves may be compared. Owing to the fact that the sources of information vary so greatly in the several countries considered in this chart, any attempt to compare the level of unemployment fails utterly.



For purposes of making such comparison this Bureau has prepared the chart appearing on the preceding page, showing, graphically, the extent to which the periods of industrial prosperity and depression in Massachusetts and New York State correspond with those in the United Kingdom and Germany. An examination of the chart shows a remarkable correspondence in the fluctuations of the curves for Massachusetts and New York State during the entire period, 1908 to 1914, with some degree of correspondence between these curves and similar curves for the United Kingdom and Germany. It will be observed that the fluctuations in the curves representing the returns for Germany and the United Kingdom are by no means as violent as the corresponding fluctuations in the curve representing the conditions in New York State and Massachusetts. This, no doubt, may be explained by the fact that the British and German returns refer to far larger numbers<sup>1</sup> of employees than do the returns for New York State and Massachusetts, and consequently a large variation in the number unemployed in a few industries does not affect the general percentages in the one case as noticeably as in the other.

On comparing the fluctuations of the curves, year by year, it will be noted that with the exception of the year 1908, when the curves for the United Kingdom and Germany showed a gradual upward trend during the year while the curves for New York State and Massachusetts showed a rapid downward trend, there was, in general, a rather close correspondence in the fluctuations of the curves, and it will be noted that the upward rise during the winter periods of each year is common to each curve. In the main, the Massachusetts curves correspond more closely in their fluctuations during the period with the curves for New York State than with the curves for the United Kingdom and Germany. The violent fluctuation upward of the British curve at the close of March, 1912, represents the effect of the strike of coal miners in England, while a similar fluctuation of the Massachusetts curve (for all causes) represents the effect of the notable strikes in Lawrence, Lowell, and other textile centers, which occurred early in 1912. Following the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, the German curve showed a violent upward fluctuation, while the British curve showed also a similar, but less pronounced, upward fluctuation. At the close of the year both curves showed a rapid downward trend toward normal, this representing, no doubt, the with-

<sup>1</sup> At the end of December, 1913, returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Labor Statistics Division of the German Imperial Statistical Office by a trade union membership of over 2,000,000. — *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, Jan., 1914, No. 1, p. 10. The British returns for December, 1914, represented a net trade union membership of 917,580. — *Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, Jan. 1914, p. 1. The returns for New York State at the end of December, 1914, were supplied by 236 representative unions with an aggregate membership of 139,515. — *New York Labor Bulletin* No. 69, March, 1915, p. 19. The returns for Massachusetts covered 1,024 unions with an aggregate membership of 165,762 (see Table on p. 38).

drawal of a large number of men from industry to engage in military pursuits and the re-organization of industry so as to provide for the manufacture of munitions of war. A further comparison of the curves for the United Kingdom and Germany shows that prior to the close of 1912 the curve for the United Kingdom maintained a decidedly higher level than that for Germany, but on that date it actually crossed the German curve and has since been continuously lower.

The Massachusetts curve representing unemployment for *all causes* shows, in general, a downward inclination from the high point in 1908 until the Fall of 1912, interrupted, however, by upward fluctuations during the winter period of each year, but since the close of 1912 the curve has shown, in general, an upward trend until, at the close of December, 1914, it had reached the highest point recorded during the entire seven-year period.

It will be observed that the Massachusetts curve representing unemployment for *lack of work* follows closely the trend of the curve for *all causes*, above described, and at a fairly constant distance below the former curve. A marked exception to this rule is found in the high point reached at the close of March in 1912 by the curve for *all causes*, due to the unemployment directly and indirectly resulting from the series of important textile strikes which occurred early in the year 1912.

While no comparison of the general *level* of the several curves can be safely made, owing to the varying nature of the returns on which they have been based, it may be proper to add that the generally high level of the two curves for New York State has been attributed to the relatively large representation in the returns for that State of certain trades in which usually there is apt to be considerable unemployment, as, for example, in the garment trades in New York City.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE YEARS 1908-1914.

##### A. INTRODUCTORY.

In this report are presented statistics relative to the state of employment in the organized industries<sup>1</sup> in the Commonwealth for the seven-year period, 1908-1914. The quarterly returns have already been published in detail in quarterly reports<sup>2</sup> issued by this Bureau. During this

<sup>1</sup> The statistics of unemployment presented in this section of the report were obtained wholly from labor organizations. There is no source from which comprehensive information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workingmen can be obtained short of a census, and the results of the latter method are always extremely unsatisfactory for reasons inherent in the circumstances under which censuses must necessarily be taken.

<sup>2</sup> See Note 1 on page 32.

entire period an endeavor has been made to follow identical methods in the collection and tabulation of the returns in order that the reports for the successive quarters might be strictly comparable in every respect. The returns on which these statistics are based were submitted voluntarily by officers of local labor organizations on inquiry blanks which were mailed to them at the end of each quarter.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the close of each quarter since the collection of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members unemployed and the corresponding percentages:

*Number and Membership of Organizations Reporting at the Close of Each Quarter since the Collection of Returns was Inaugurated, and Number of Members Unemployed, with Corresponding Percentages.*

| QUARTERS ENDING —                         | NUMBER REPORTING |              | UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES |                   | UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL |              |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                           | Unions           | Members-ship | Members                 | Percent-ages      | Members                                      | Percent-ages |
| March 31, 1908, . . . . .                 | 256              | 66,968       | 11,987                  | 17.9              | 10,832                                       | 16.2         |
| June 30, 1908, . . . . .                  | 493              | 72,815       | 10,490                  | 14.4              | 9,128                                        | 12.5         |
| September 30, 1908, . . . . .             | 651              | 83,969       | 8,918                   | 10.6              | 7,349                                        | 8.8          |
| December 31, 1908, . . . . .              | 770              | 102,941      | 14,345                  | 13.9              | 11,302                                       | 11.0         |
| March 31, 1909, . . . . .                 | 777              | 105,059      | 11,997                  | 11.4              | 9,980                                        | 9.5          |
| June 30, 1909, . . . . .                  | 780              | 105,944      | 6,736                   | 6.4               | 4,913                                        | 4.6          |
| September 30, 1909, . . . . .             | 797              | 113,464      | 5,451                   | 4.8               | 3,873                                        | 3.4          |
| December 31, 1909, . . . . .              | 830              | 107,689      | 10,084                  | 9.4               | 5,248                                        | 4.9          |
| March 31, 1910, . . . . .                 | 837              | 117,082      | 8,262                   | 7.1               | 6,186                                        | 5.3          |
| June 30, 1910, . . . . .                  | 841              | 121,849      | 8,518                   | 7.0               | 6,570                                        | 5.4          |
| September 30, 1910, . . . . .             | 845              | 118,781      | 6,624                   | 5.6               | 4,687                                        | 4.0          |
| December 31, 1910, . . . . .              | 862              | 122,621      | 12,517                  | 10.2              | 8,938                                        | 7.3          |
| March 31, 1911, . . . . .                 | 889              | 122,002      | 12,738                  | 10.4              | 9,120                                        | 7.5          |
| June 30, 1911, . . . . .                  | 897              | 135,202      | 8,927                   | 6.6               | 5,669                                        | 4.2          |
| September 30, 1911, . . . . .             | 975              | 133,540      | 7,527                   | 5.6               | 4,904                                        | 3.7          |
| December 30, <sup>1</sup> 1911, . . . . . | 905              | 125,484      | 12,167                  | 9.7               | 7,568                                        | 6.0          |
| March 30, <sup>1</sup> 1912, . . . . .    | 942              | 161,825      | 22,738                  | <sup>2</sup> 14.1 | 8,185                                        | 5.1          |
| June 29, <sup>1</sup> 1912, . . . . .     | 974              | 134,940      | 7,088                   | 5.3               | 4,540                                        | 3.4          |
| September 30, 1912, . . . . .             | 972              | 146,673      | 6,952                   | 4.7               | 4,407                                        | 3.0          |
| December 31, 1912, . . . . .              | 994              | 174,359      | 15,914                  | 9.1               | 11,164                                       | 6.4          |
| March 31, 1913, . . . . .                 | 1,022            | 170,970      | 19,329                  | 11.3              | 12,493                                       | 7.3          |
| June 30, 1913, . . . . .                  | 1,037            | 172,343      | 11,116                  | 6.4               | 7,473                                        | 4.3          |
| September 30, 1913, . . . . .             | 1,059            | 177,267      | 12,010                  | 6.8               | 7,537                                        | 4.3          |
| December 31, 1913, . . . . .              | 1,081            | 178,182      | 18,574                  | 10.4              | 13,069                                       | 7.3          |
| March 31, 1914, . . . . .                 | 1,082            | 173,327      | 22,347                  | 12.9              | 15,917                                       | 9.2          |
| June 30, 1914, . . . . .                  | 1,095            | 183,202      | 18,122                  | 9.9               | 12,576                                       | 6.9          |
| September 30, 1914, . . . . .             | 1,010            | 166,816      | 18,302                  | 11.0              | 14,140                                       | 8.5          |
| December 31, 1914, . . . . .              | 1,024            | 165,762      | 30,258                  | 18.3              | 24,629                                       | 14.9         |
| Average for 1908, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 14.2              | —                                            | 12.1         |
| Average for 1909, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 8.0               | —                                            | 5.6          |
| Average for 1910, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 7.5               | —                                            | 5.5          |
| Average for 1911, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 8.1               | —                                            | 5.4          |
| Average for 1912, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 8.3               | —                                            | 4.6          |
| Average for 1913, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 8.7               | —                                            | 5.8          |
| Average for 1914, . . . . .               | —                | —            | —                       | 13.0              | —                                            | 9.9          |

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceeding.

<sup>2</sup> In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

On reference to the percentages unemployed for *all causes*, as shown in the preceding table, it will be observed that the percentage, 18.3, for the close of December, 1914, was the highest recorded during the entire seven-year period 1908-1914, even exceeding slightly the percentage, 17.9, for the close of March in 1908, when was experienced the severest stress of the period of industrial depression which began in the Fall of 1907. The high point reached at the close of March, 1912, was due principally to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers who were on strike in Lawrence, Lowell, and other textile centers. The usual high percentages at the close of December and March represent seasonal inactivity which is confined largely to the building trades.

### B. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows, comparatively, by quarters, for the period 1908 to 1914, the percentages of membership unemployed for the several causes specified.

*Percentage Unemployed, 1908-1914: By Causes.*

| QUARTERS ENDING —                     | All Causes | Lack of Work or Material | Unfavorable Weather | Strikes or Lockouts | Disability | Other Causes <sup>1</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| March 31, 1908, . . . . .             | 17.9       | 16.2                     | 0.2                 | 0.7                 | 0.7        | 0.1                       |
| June 30, 1908, . . . . .              | 14.4       | 12.5                     | 0.1                 | 0.3                 | 1.2        | 0.3                       |
| September 30, 1908, . . . . .         | 10.6       | 8.7                      | <sup>2</sup> 0.0    | 0.5                 | 1.2        | 0.2                       |
| December 31, 1908, . . . . .          | 13.9       | 11.0                     | 0.5                 | 0.7                 | 1.2        | 0.5                       |
| March 31, 1909, . . . . .             | 11.4       | 9.5                      | 0.1                 | 0.2                 | 1.3        | 0.3                       |
| June 30, 1909, . . . . .              | 6.4        | 4.6                      | <sup>2</sup> 0.0    | 0.3                 | 1.2        | 0.3                       |
| September 30, 1909, . . . . .         | 4.8        | 3.4                      | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 1.1        | 0.1                       |
| December 31, 1909, . . . . .          | 9.4        | 4.9                      | 2.4                 | 0.1                 | 1.2        | 0.8                       |
| March 31, 1910, . . . . .             | 7.1        | 5.3                      | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 1.4        | 0.2                       |
| June 30, 1910, . . . . .              | 7.0        | 5.4                      | <sup>2</sup> 0.0    | 0.1                 | 1.2        | 0.3                       |
| September 30, 1910, . . . . .         | 5.6        | 4.0                      | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 1.3        | 0.1                       |
| December 31, 1910, . . . . .          | 10.2       | 7.3                      | 1.2                 | 0.1                 | 1.2        | 0.4                       |
| March 31, 1911, . . . . .             | 10.4       | 7.5                      | 0.7                 | 0.1                 | 1.4        | 0.7                       |
| June 30, 1911, . . . . .              | 6.6        | 4.2                      | 0.2                 | 0.5                 | 1.2        | 0.5                       |
| September 30, 1911, . . . . .         | 5.6        | 3.7                      | 0.2                 | 0.3                 | 1.2        | 0.2                       |
| December 31, 1911, . . . . .          | 9.7        | 6.0                      | 1.6                 | 0.1                 | 1.3        | 0.7                       |
| March 31, 1912, . . . . .             | 14.1       | 5.1                      | 1.0                 | 6.3                 | 1.3        | 0.4                       |
| June 29, <sup>3</sup> 1912, . . . . . | 5.3        | 3.4                      | <sup>2</sup> 0.0    | 0.4                 | 1.3        | 0.2                       |
| September 30, 1912, . . . . .         | 4.7        | 3.0                      | 0.1                 | 0.3                 | 1.2        | 0.1                       |
| December 31, 1912, . . . . .          | 9.1        | 6.4                      | 0.6                 | 0.6                 | 1.2        | 0.3                       |
| March 31, 1913, . . . . .             | 11.3       | 7.3                      | 0.5                 | 1.6                 | 1.4        | 0.5                       |
| June 30, 1913, . . . . .              | 6.4        | 4.3                      | 0.1                 | 0.7                 | 1.2        | 0.1                       |
| September 30, 1913, . . . . .         | 6.8        | 4.3                      | 0.5                 | 0.6                 | 1.2        | 0.2                       |
| December 31, 1913, . . . . .          | 10.4       | 7.3                      | 0.7                 | 0.5                 | 1.4        | 0.5                       |
| March 31, 1914, . . . . .             | 12.9       | 9.2                      | 0.7                 | 0.6                 | 1.6        | 0.8                       |
| June 30, 1914, . . . . .              | 9.9        | 6.9                      | 0.3                 | 0.7                 | 1.2        | 0.8                       |
| September 30, 1914, . . . . .         | 11.0       | 8.5                      | 0.2                 | 0.5                 | 1.5        | 0.3                       |
| December 31, 1914, . . . . .          | 18.3       | 14.9                     | 1.1                 | 0.1                 | 1.5        | 0.7                       |

<sup>1</sup> Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

<sup>3</sup> Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

The principal cause of unemployment at the close of each quarter, as shown in the table, was *lack of work or material*. As the percentages unemployed on account of lack of work indicate primarily the condition of the labor market, special significance may be attached to the fluctuations observed in these percentages. The highest percentage for this cause was 16.2 for the close of the first quarter, 1908, while the percentage at the close of December, 1914, was 14.9. The lowest percentage was 3.0 for the close of the third quarter in 1912. It will be noted that the percentages unemployed for *lack of work or material* are usually less, by a fairly constant difference of not over three points, than the corresponding percentages unemployed for *all causes*. A marked exception to this rule is found in the high point reached at the close of March, 1912, when the percentage unemployed for *all causes* was unusually high, owing to the fact that the number unemployed included a very large number of striking textile workers who were not included among those unemployed on account of *lack of work or material*.

The percentages unemployed for the several other causes specified are more constant factors, the variations of which are not determined by the degree of industrial prosperity which may prevail. The percentages unemployed on account of *weather* usually show but little fluctuation except at the end of the last quarter of each year. The highest percentage unemployed on account of weather was 2.4 on December 31, 1909. In none of the seven years specified has the percentage unemployed on account of weather been higher on either June 30 or September 30 than 0.5 per cent.

Except for a high percentage (6.3) idle on account of strikes on March 30, 1912, there were no considerable fluctuations in the percentages unemployed on account of strikes and lockouts, disability, or other causes during the seven-year period under consideration. The percentages unemployed on account of *strikes or lockouts* ranged between 0.1 per cent and 6.3 per cent;<sup>1</sup> on account of *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age) from 0.7 per cent to 1.6 per cent; and for *other causes* (including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.) from 0.1 per cent to 0.8 per cent.

### C. UNEMPLOYMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES.

From an examination of the percentages unemployed for all causes in the leading cities<sup>2</sup> it appears that in Boston, which city included more

<sup>1</sup> This unusually high percentage was due to a succession of strikes of textile workers early in 1912. In only one other instance during the period 1908-1914 did the percentage unemployed on account of strikes or lockouts exceed 0.7.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 9 on pages 58 and 59.

than one-third of the total membership reporting each quarter and in which there was a fairly general representation of all organized industries and occupations in the State, the percentages unemployed correspond rather closely with the percentages unemployed for the State as a whole. In only two out of 28 quarterly comparisons did the percentage for Boston vary more than three points from that for the State as a whole. The highest percentages unemployed in Boston were 16.9 on March 31, 1908, 16.1 on June 30, 1908 and 15.7 on December 31, 1914, and the lowest percentages were 3.9 on September 30, 1912, and 4.1 on September 30, 1909. The usual increase in unemployment during the winter months, which has been observed in considering the percentages for the State as a whole, is true of the Boston percentages also. Nearly all other cities showed no uniform correspondence of this nature; in fact, in those cities which were industrially more specialized, practically no uniformity whatever was observed, the percentages unemployed in any such specialized city rising and falling usually with the rise and fall of the percentages of unemployment in the major industry of that city.

A wide range of unemployment during the period is apparent in the various municipalities. The maximum percentage for the State fell on December 31, 1914, but in only four of the 14 principal cities (Haverhill, Holyoke, Springfield, and Worcester) did the maximum percentage unemployed fall on this date, while in only four of the cities (Boston, Fall River, Holyoke, and Quincy) did the minimum fall on the same date (September 30, 1912) as the minimum for the State as a whole. In five of the 14 cities the highest percentages fell in 1908; in five cities, in 1914; in three cities, in 1911; and in one city, in 1912. With the exception of Fall River, Lynn, and Salem, the highest percentages were for the close either of March or December. The lowest percentages were at the close either of June or September in all of the cities except Lowell and Lynn. In nine of the 14 cities the lowest percentages during the period fell in 1912.

#### D. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The percentages of unemployment in the several industries do not closely correspond with the percentages for *all* industries, except in the case of the building trades, which include each quarter a fairly large proportion of the aggregate membership represented by the returns; and for most of the industries there may be noted a wide range of unemployment. In the following table are shown for the seven-year period, 1908-1914, the percentages unemployed in the six leading industries at the close of the quarters specified.

*Percentage of Membership Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908–1914: By Principal Industries.*

| QUARTERS ENDING —                     | All Industries    | Building Trades | Boot and Shoe Manufacturing | Textiles          | Transportation (Steam and Electric) | Iron and Steel Manufacturing | Printing and Allied Trades |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| March 31, 1908, . . .                 | 17.9              | 25.2            | 8.0                         | 43.9              | 13.3                                | 16.6                         | 9.0                        |
| June 30, 1908, . . .                  | 14.4              | 18.3            | 18.2                        | 13.6              | 8.9                                 | 17.8                         | 10.5                       |
| September 30, 1908, . . .             | 10.6              | 9.3             | 17.1                        | 15.5              | 4.8                                 | 16.0                         | 12.6                       |
| December 31, 1908, . . .              | 13.9              | 21.2            | 6.4                         | 20.9              | 5.7                                 | 16.3                         | 9.4                        |
| March 31, 1909, . . .                 | 11.4              | 18.5            | 12.8                        | 6.7               | 4.3                                 | 9.8                          | 6.4                        |
| June 30, 1909, . . .                  | 6.4               | 5.0             | 8.0                         | 6.9               | 3.7                                 | 7.6                          | 5.6                        |
| September 30, 1909, . . .             | 4.8               | 3.1             | 7.1                         | 5.1               | 2.9                                 | 3.5                          | 4.4                        |
| December 31, 1909, . . .              | 9.4               | 17.8            | 3.3                         | 12.6              | 2.2                                 | 10.9                         | 3.6                        |
| March 31, 1910, . . .                 | 7.1               | 8.9             | 7.4                         | 8.7               | 5.2                                 | 4.2                          | 3.6                        |
| June 30, 1910, . . .                  | 7.0               | 4.2             | 9.6                         | 17.9              | 4.9                                 | 3.9                          | 3.8                        |
| September 30, 1910, . . .             | 5.6               | 4.5             | 7.9                         | 7.5               | 3.1                                 | 5.0                          | 3.7                        |
| December 31, 1910, . . .              | 10.2              | 18.0            | 5.0                         | 8.6               | 4.0                                 | 14.3                         | 4.0                        |
| March 31, 1911, . . .                 | 10.4              | 19.3            | 12.0                        | 9.7               | 4.1                                 | 6.3                          | 4.6                        |
| June 30, 1911, . . .                  | 6.6               | 6.4             | 4.4                         | 21.3              | 2.8                                 | 13.4                         | 4.5                        |
| September 30, 1911, . . .             | 5.6               | 5.0             | 4.5                         | 11.9              | 2.4                                 | 7.5                          | 6.6                        |
| December 30, <sup>1</sup> 1911, . . . | 9.7               | 20.9            | 2.3                         | 7.5               | 3.0                                 | 12.6                         | 6.0                        |
| March 30, <sup>1</sup> 1912, . . .    | <sup>2</sup> 14.1 | 17.0            | 13.9                        | <sup>2</sup> 29.1 | 1.9                                 | 7.8                          | 5.7                        |
| June 29, <sup>1</sup> 1912, . . .     | 5.3               | 2.7             | 8.3                         | 2.4               | 2.6                                 | 10.7                         | 5.4                        |
| September 30, 1912, . . .             | 4.7               | 2.5             | 9.2                         | 5.3               | 1.9                                 | 10.5                         | 3.9                        |
| December 31, 1912, . . .              | 9.1               | 14.9            | 4.6                         | 12.9              | 3.2                                 | 11.9                         | 3.7                        |
| March 31, 1913, . . .                 | 11.3              | 13.4            | 14.9                        | 14.7              | 3.9                                 | 7.4                          | 2.9                        |
| June 30, 1913, . . .                  | 6.4               | 7.9             | 5.5                         | 12.8              | 2.5                                 | 9.2                          | 4.5                        |
| September 30, 1913, . . .             | 6.8               | 9.2             | 6.2                         | 13.0              | 2.1                                 | 8.1                          | 4.2                        |
| December 31, 1913, . . .              | 10.4              | 23.9            | 4.0                         | 5.9               | 4.1                                 | 18.2                         | 5.0                        |
| March 31, 1914, . . .                 | 12.9              | 29.7            | 14.4                        | 5.1               | 3.6                                 | 11.5                         | 5.0                        |
| June 30, 1914, . . .                  | 9.9               | 12.4            | 12.9                        | 6.4               | 3.5                                 | 13.1                         | 9.8                        |
| September 30, 1914, . . .             | 11.0              | 13.8            | 13.3                        | 11.6              | 4.5                                 | 13.8                         | 7.8                        |
| December 31, 1914, . . .              | 18.3              | 33.8            | 14.7                        | 21.2              | 6.8                                 | 18.5                         | 12.1                       |

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

<sup>2</sup> In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

In the *building trades* the highest percentage reported unemployed during the seven-year period was 33.8 on December 31, 1914. Other high percentages were 29.7 on March 31, 1914; 25.2 on March 31, 1908; 23.9 on December 31, 1913; 21.2 on December 31, 1908; and 20.9 on December 30, 1911. The influence of the weather conditions is more marked in the building trades than in any other group of trades, and it will be observed that in this group of trades the highest percentages unemployed are either for the close of December or March. The lowest percentage unemployed in the building trades was 2.5 on September 30, 1912, on which date the percentage unemployed for all industries was also the lowest noted, namely, 4.7. During the year 1914 conditions in the building trades were by no means satisfactory even during the Summer and Fall. The principal occupations included in this group of trades

showed percentages unemployed at the close of December of this year as follows: Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 50.6; carpenters, 32.7; electrical workers, 10.0; engineers (hoisting and portable), 26.2; hod carriers and building laborers, 49.8; lathers (wood, wire, and metal), 44.9; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 48.0; plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters, 18.0; and sheet metal workers, 13.2.

In *boot and shoe* manufacturing the highest percentage unemployed was 18.2 on June 30, 1908. On September 30, 1908, it was 17.1, but for no other quarter did the percentage unemployed in this industry exceed 14.9 (March 31, 1913). The lowest percentage reported was 2.3 on December 30, 1911. During the entire year, 1914, conditions in this industry were very unfavorable, the percentages unemployed for the close of the four quarters of the year having been, respectively, 14.4, 12.9, 13.3, and 14.7. The improvement in this industry which usually follows the slack period in the Spring of the year was not evident in this particular year.

In the *textile industry*<sup>1</sup> the highest percentage unemployed was 43.9 on March 30, 1908. Other high percentages were reported as follows: 29.1 on March 30, 1912; 21.3 on June 30, 1911; 21.2 on December 31, 1914; and 20.9 on December 31, 1908. The lowest percentage was 2.4 on June 29, 1912. In this industry the effects of the industrial depression in 1907 were very keenly felt, and, although there was some recovery during the second and third quarters of the year, 1908, the high percentage (20.9) at the close of December, 1908, indicated that the recovery was by no means complete even at that time. The very high percentage, 29.1, on March 30, 1912, was due to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers in Lowell (over 9,000 in all) who were involved in a strike on that date. During the year 1913 the percentages unemployed in this industry at the close of the first three quarters were rather higher than what might be considered normal for this industry, but at the close of the year the conditions had greatly improved, the percentage unemployed having been only 5.9 on December 31. The percentages unemployed at the close of the first two quarters in 1914 did not indicate any considerable amount of unemployment in this industry, but at the end of the year the percentage (21.2) was unusually high.

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<sup>1</sup> Owing to the comparatively small percentage organized of the aggregate number of textile workers in Massachusetts, the returns for this industry are, admittedly, very meagre, but the organizations which report are composed principally of the more skilled workmen in this industry on the progress of whose work depend those processes on which the unskilled labor is principally employed. For purely local reasons conditions in the industry in any particular textile center may, and undoubtedly do, vary greatly from the general conditions observed throughout the State. The Bureau, however, has carefully avoided making any reference to purely local conditions in any industry except where the report from any single local organization has been confirmed by special inquiry made of other sources of reliable information.

Under *transportation* (steam and electric) the highest percentages unemployed were 13.3 on March 31, 1908, and 8.9 on June 30, 1908. Since the latter date there has been comparatively little unemployment among the organized employees in this group of occupations, until the close of the last quarter in 1914, when 6.8 per cent were reported as unemployed. Ordinarily railroad employees are rather continuously employed and the number employed is fairly constant. For limited periods it has been customary in Massachusetts of late to place some railroad employees, particularly those engaged in shop work, on a five-day per week, eight-hour per day schedule and others on a shorter working-day schedule, apparently for the express purpose of curtailing the expenses of the railroad companies. This "short-time," however, has not, to any large degree, affected the percentages unemployed during the portion of the year when the short-time schedules were in effect.

Under *iron and steel* manufacturing the percentages were high during the entire year 1908, the percentages for the close of the four quarters of the year having been, respectively, 16.6, 17.8, 16.0, and 16.3. At the close of each of the first three quarters of the year 1913, conditions in this branch of the industry were fairly normal, but at the close of the year the percentage (18.2) was unusually high, due to the unemployment of a large number of molders, which group of workmen constituted a large proportion of the total number reporting under iron and steel manufacturing, and therefore bore considerable weight in the returns. At the close of 1914 the percentage was 18.5, the highest recorded for this industry during the entire seven-year period.

In *printing and allied trades* rather high percentages were reported as unemployed at the close of each quarter in 1908, but since that year conditions appear to have been comparatively good until the close of June, 1914, when the percentage was 9.8. Some improvement was noted at the end of September, but at the close of December the percentage was 12.1, this being the highest percentage on record during the period 1908 to 1914, with the single exception of the percentage (12.6) at the close of September in 1908.

#### E. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

An examination of the statistics of unemployment in the various occupations<sup>1</sup> discloses a very wide range in the percentages unemployed. In the same occupation there may be at one time practically no unemployment among the members of the organizations reporting, while at another

<sup>1</sup> For percentages in detail for the seven years, 1908-1914, see Table 8 on pp. 56 and 57.

time the percentage may reach a high figure. A comparison of the percentages for one occupation with those of another may also disclose a wide variation in the amount of unemployment in the occupations compared. Again, in certain occupations the percentages unemployed may continue fairly constant for a long period, then abruptly rise to a high point. For the occupations in the building trades (carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc.) much seasonal unemployment is usually reported at the close of March and December in each year.

While the percentages of unemployment by occupations may prove of comparative value in certain instances, they should be used with caution, particularly where comparisons are made between percentages in those occupations for which, owing to the small number of employees reporting, the returns may not have been properly representative. On the whole, comparisons based on percentages unemployed in the several more important industries are to be recommended in preference to comparisons on an occupational basis.

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V.

**STATISTICAL TABLES.**

TABLE 1. — National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1914, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large.

TABLE 2. — Number of Delegate Organizations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of the Years 1908-1914.

TABLE 3. — Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Municipalities and Sex.

TABLE 4. — Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Occupations and Sex.

TABLE 5. — Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914 having Women as Members: By Occupations.

TABLE 6. — Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Industries.

TABLE 7. — Increase or Decrease in Membership of Identical Unions existing both at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Municipalities.

TABLE 8. — Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1914: By Principal Occupations.

TABLE 9. — Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1914: By Principal Cities.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1914, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large.*

NOTE. — In this table are included all national and international organizations which had affiliated locals in the United States at the close of 1914, in so far as records were obtainable. Except where otherwise noted the information relative to the total number of chartered local unions affiliated with the national and international organizations named in the table below was obtained directly from these respective organizations, the reports (see schedule form on page 62) having been received for the most part, on schedules sent out on December 18, 1914. The information relative to the number of chartered local unions in Massachusetts was obtained by an exhaustive canvass of the individual local unions, the schedules (see schedule form on page 63) having been sent out at the close of the year. Further information showing the membership of the locals affiliated with each national and international union was obtained directly from the local unions and checked up against similar data obtained from the national and international unions. It was not deemed advisable to present this information relative to membership in detail, but a summary statement relative to the membership returns thus obtained will be found in the text on pages 16 to 18.

The organizations preceded by an asterisk (\*) were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the close of the year 1914.

| NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.                                                         | Total Number of Chartered Local Unions | Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>All National and International Unions.</b>                                                      | <b><sup>1</sup> 31,038</b>             | <b><sup>2</sup> 1,392</b>                         |
| *American Federation of Labor (locals directly affiliated), . . . . .                              | <sup>3</sup> 552                       | <sup>4</sup> 46                                   |
| *Actors Union of America, White Rats . . . . .                                                     | 4                                      | 1                                                 |
| *Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and . . . . .            | 40                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, . . . . .                        | 204                                    | 15                                                |
| *Barbers International Union of America, Journeymen . . . . .                                      | 732                                    | 34                                                |
| *Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of . . . . .                           | <sup>5</sup> 49                        | 3                                                 |
| *Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                   | 284                                    | 7                                                 |
| *Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of . . . . . | 348                                    | 6                                                 |
| *Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                               | 136                                    | 8                                                 |
| *Boot and Shoe Workers Union, . . . . .                                                            | 167                                    | 69                                                |
| *Brewery Workmen of America, International Union of the United . . . . .                           | <sup>6</sup> 518                       | <sup>6</sup> 19                                   |
| *Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, International . . . . .                             | 7                                      | —                                                 |
| *Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America . . . . .                      | 965                                    | 45                                                |
| *Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of . . . . .                        | 113                                    | 2                                                 |
| *Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International . . . . .                                             | 37                                     | —                                                 |
| *Brushmakers International Union, . . . . .                                                        | 6                                      | —                                                 |
| Building Laborers, International Protective Union of . . . . .                                     | <sup>5</sup> 215                       | 8                                                 |
| Card Machine Operators Union of America, . . . . .                                                 | 2                                      | 2                                                 |
| Card Room Operatives of America, Amalgamated . . . . .                                             | 2                                      | 2                                                 |
| Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of . . . . .                                           | 55                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of . . . . .                                | 1,991                                  | 150                                               |
| *Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of . . . . .        | <sup>8</sup> 35                        | 1                                                 |
| *Carvers Association of North America, International Wood . . . . .                                | 21                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                 | 81                                     | 2                                                 |
| Chandelier, Brass, and Metal Workers of North America, Brotherhood of . . . . .                    | 7                                      | —                                                 |

<sup>1</sup> This aggregate does not include the affiliated locals of 8 internationals for which the information was lacking and in certain instances, to which attention is called by a specific note, the number as reported in an earlier year has been entered for lack of later information. On the other hand, the aggregate does include a small number of locals which were also affiliated with two or more internationals, therein constituting duplications.

<sup>2</sup> This aggregate constitutes the *actual* number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of the year. A few locals were affiliated with two or more internationals, constituting, in all, 27 duplications, but these duplications were not included in computing the aggregate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only those locals which were directly affiliated, *i.e.*, locals not affiliated through any national or international union. The locals affiliated *indirectly* with the American Federation of Labor through its affiliated internationals are enumerated under the individual internationals only, otherwise such locals would be included twice in the aggregate.

<sup>4</sup> Membership "at-large", *i.e.*, not organized on a local basis. No members were reported in Massachusetts.

<sup>5</sup> As last reported in 1912.

<sup>6</sup> Including branches.

<sup>7</sup> No report.

<sup>8</sup> As last reported in 1909.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1914, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large — Continued.*

| NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.                                                                       | Total Number of Chartered Local Unions | Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>All National and International Unions — Con.</b>                                                              |                                        |                                                   |
| *Cigar Makers International Union of America, . . . . .                                                          | 486                                    | 16                                                |
| *Clerks International Protective Association, Retail . . . . .                                                   | <sup>1</sup> 385                       | 19                                                |
| *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United . . . . .                                                     | 24                                     | 2                                                 |
| *Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, The . . . . .                                                         | 36                                     | —                                                 |
| *Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union of the United States and Canada, . . . . .                          | 5                                      | —                                                 |
| *Coopers International Union of North America, . . . . .                                                         | 200                                    | 5                                                 |
| *Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of . . . . .                                                 | 10                                     | 7                                                 |
| *Diamond Workers Protective Union of America, . . . . .                                                          | 2—                                     | —                                                 |
| *Drop and Machine Forgers, Die Sinkers, and Trimmer Makers, United Association of . . . . .                      | 10                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                      | 555                                    | 41                                                |
| *Elevator Constructors, International Union of . . . . .                                                         | 43                                     | 1                                                 |
| Engineers, Amalgamated Society of . . . . .                                                                      | 912                                    | 6                                                 |
| *Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating . . . . .                                                 | <sup>3</sup> 450                       | 22                                                |
| *Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary . . . . .                                                      | 112                                    | 18                                                |
| *Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                       | 29                                     | 1                                                 |
| Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad . . . . .                                                              | <sup>4</sup> 70                        | 4                                                 |
| *Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International . . . . .                                            | 15                                     | —                                                 |
| *Garment Workers of America, United . . . . .                                                                    | 267                                    | 10                                                |
| *Garment Workers Union, International Ladies . . . . .                                                           | 79                                     | 6                                                 |
| *Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada, . . . . .                                     | 110                                    | —                                                 |
| Glass Snappers National Protective Association, Window . . . . .                                                 | <sup>3</sup> 36                        | —                                                 |
| *Glass Workers International Association of America, Amalgamated . . . . .                                       | 24                                     | 1                                                 |
| Glass Workers of America, National Window . . . . .                                                              | <sup>3</sup> 46                        | —                                                 |
| *Glass Workers Union, American Flint . . . . .                                                                   | 126                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Glove Workers Union of America, International . . . . .                                                         | 23                                     | 1                                                 |
| Government Employees, National League of . . . . .                                                               | 31                                     | 2                                                 |
| *Granite Cutters International Association of America, The . . . . .                                             | 175                                    | 22                                                |
| *Grinders and Finishers National Union, Pocket Knife Blade . . . . .                                             | 2—                                     | —                                                 |
| Hat Finishers Association of the United States, Wool . . . . .                                                   | 4                                      | 2                                                 |
| *Hatters of North America, United . . . . .                                                                      | 21                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, International . . . . .                            | 223                                    | 13                                                |
| *Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of the Journeyman . . . . .                   | 142                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, . . . . . | 596                                    | 37                                                |
| Industrial Workers of the World, . . . . .                                                                       | 150                                    | 6                                                 |
| Industrial Workers of the World (Detroit Faction), . . . . .                                                     | 50                                     | —                                                 |
| *Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of the United States, Amalgamated Association of . . . . .                         | 100                                    | 1                                                 |
| Knights of Labor, . . . . .                                                                                      | 2—                                     | 9                                                 |
| *Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated . . . . .                                      | 19                                     | —                                                 |
| *Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal . . . . .                                                  | 225                                    | 11                                                |
| *Laundry Workers International Union, . . . . .                                                                  | 67                                     | 3                                                 |
| *Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of . . . . .                                   | 57                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Lithographers of America, Amalgamated . . . . .                                                                 | 33                                     | 3                                                 |
| Lithographic Press Feeders of the United States and Canada, International Protective Association of . . . . .    | 2—                                     | —                                                 |
| Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                   | 854                                    | 7                                                 |
| Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                       | 842                                    | 10                                                |
| *Longshoremen's Association, International . . . . .                                                             | <sup>3</sup> 856                       | 6                                                 |
| Loomfixers International Union, . . . . .                                                                        | 17                                     | 5                                                 |
| *Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of . . . . .                       | 8                                      | —                                                 |
| *Machinists, International Association of . . . . .                                                              | 763                                    | 35                                                |
| Mailers Trade District Union, . . . . .                                                                          | 44                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                            | 380                                    | 8                                                 |
| *Marble Workers, International Association of . . . . .                                                          | 57                                     | 4                                                 |
| *Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated . . . . .                                        | 548                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America, . . . . .                   | 113                                    | 14                                                |
| *Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet . . . . .                                               | 450                                    | 16                                                |
| *Mine Workers of America, United . . . . .                                                                       | 2,580                                  | —                                                 |
| *Miners, Western Federation of . . . . .                                                                         | 230                                    | —                                                 |
| *Molders Union of North America, International . . . . .                                                         | 412                                    | 29                                                |
| Musical and Theatrical Union, American International . . . . .                                                   | 45                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Musicians, American Federation of . . . . .                                                                     | 690                                    | 26                                                |
| *Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                     | 1,088                                  | 63                                                |
| *Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                            | <sup>3</sup> 98                        | 8                                                 |

<sup>1</sup> As last reported in 1910.<sup>3</sup> As last reported in 1913.<sup>2</sup> No report.<sup>4</sup> As last reported in 1912.

TABLE 1.—*National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1914, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large — Concluded.*

| Names of National or International Unions.                                                                                 | Total Number of Chartered Local Unions | Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>All National and International Unions — Con.</b>                                                                        |                                        |                                                   |
| *Pattern Makers League of North America, . . . . .                                                                         | 126                                    | 7                                                 |
| *Pavers, Rammermen, Flagg Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of . . . . .                          | 177                                    | —                                                 |
| *Paving Cutters Union of the United States of America and Canada, . . . . .                                                | 155                                    | 6                                                 |
| *Photo-Engravers Union of North America, International . . . . .                                                           | 66                                     | 4                                                 |
| *Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers Union of America, International . . . . .                                    | 37                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Plasterers International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative . . . . .                                 | 340                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Plate Printers Union of North America, International Steel and Copper . . . . .                                           | 29                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of . . . . .                                | 665                                    | 41                                                |
| *Post-office Clerks, National Federation of . . . . .                                                                      | 70                                     | 2                                                 |
| *Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative . . . . .                                                                      | 267                                    | —                                                 |
| *Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United . . . . .                                                            | 6                                      | —                                                 |
| *Print Cutters Association of America, National . . . . .                                                                  | 5                                      | —                                                 |
| *Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, International . . . . .                                          | 380                                    | 13                                                |
| *Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of . . . . .             | 42                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Quarry Workers International Union of North America, . . . . .                                                            | 70                                     | 7                                                 |
| *Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                   | 17                                     | 2                                                 |
| Railroad Station Agents, Order of . . . . .                                                                                | 23                                     | 3                                                 |
| Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                       | 33                                     | 10                                                |
| *Railroad Telegraphers, The Order of . . . . .                                                                             | 161                                    | 6                                                 |
| Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                                | 870                                    | 21                                                |
| Railroad Workers, American Federation of . . . . .                                                                         | 153                                    | 15                                                |
| *Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                       | 582                                    | 5                                                 |
| *Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                                  | 1161                                   | 21                                                |
| Railway Conductors of America, The Order of . . . . .                                                                      | 619                                    | 6                                                 |
| *Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric . . . . .                                    | 2220                                   | 27                                                |
| *Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of . . . . . | 28                                     | 1                                                 |
| *Saw Smiths National Union, . . . . .                                                                                      | 214                                    | —                                                 |
| *Seamen's Union of America, International . . . . .                                                                        | 50                                     | 2                                                 |
| Shoe Workers of America, United . . . . .                                                                                  | 47                                     | 24                                                |
| Shoe Workers Protective Union, . . . . .                                                                                   | 6                                      | 6                                                 |
| *Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America, International . . . . .                                                          | 28                                     | 3                                                 |
| *Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                                          | 26                                     | —                                                 |
| *Spinners Union, International . . . . .                                                                                   | 20                                     | 9                                                 |
| *Stage Employees of America, International Alliance of Theatrical . . . . .                                                | 2450                                   | 23                                                |
| State, City and Town Employees Unions, National Federation of . . . . .                                                    | 39                                     | 33                                                |
| Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, International Association of . . . . .                               | 1121                                   | 2                                                 |
| *Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                                                        | 249                                    | 1                                                 |
| Steam Shovelmen, Associated Union of . . . . .                                                                             | 12                                     | —                                                 |
| *Steel Plate Transferers Association of America, The . . . . .                                                             | 23                                     | —                                                 |
| *Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America, International . . . . .                                            | 120                                    | 5                                                 |
| Stogie Makers League, National . . . . .                                                                                   | 9                                      | —                                                 |
| *Stone Cutters Association of North America, Journeymen . . . . .                                                          | 189                                    | 4                                                 |
| *Stove Mounters International Union, . . . . .                                                                             | 54                                     | 2                                                 |
| *Switchmen's Union of North America, . . . . .                                                                             | 200                                    | 1                                                 |
| *Tailors Industrial Union, International . . . . .                                                                         | 351                                    | 8                                                 |
| *Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of . . . . .                          | 560                                    | 42                                                |
| Textile Workers, National Industrial Union of, (I. W. W.) . . . . .                                                        | 238                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Textile Workers of America, United . . . . .                                                                              | 205                                    | 42                                                |
| *Tile Layers and Helpers International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic . . . . .                                      | 256                                    | 3                                                 |
| *Timber Workers, International Union of . . . . .                                                                          | 54                                     | —                                                 |
| *Tobacco Workers International Union, . . . . .                                                                            | 3                                      | —                                                 |
| *Travelers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union of America, . . . . .                                     | 23                                     | —                                                 |
| *Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union of North America, . . . . .                                            | 3                                      | —                                                 |
| *Typographical Union, International . . . . .                                                                              | 733                                    | 21                                                |
| *Upholsterers International Union of North America . . . . .                                                               | 257                                    | 4                                                 |
| *Weavers Amalgamated Association of the United States, Elastic Goring . . . . .                                            | 3                                      | 2                                                 |
| Weavers, National Federation of Cloth . . . . .                                                                            | 13                                     | 4                                                 |
| *Weavers Protective Association, American Wire . . . . .                                                                   | 5                                      | 1                                                 |
| Woolsorters and Graders Association of the United States, National . . . . .                                               | 17                                     | 4                                                 |
| Independent Locals (i.e., locals having no national or international affiliation), . . . . .                               | 4                                      | 31                                                |

1 As last reported in 1912.

3 No report.

2 As last reported in 1913.

4 Number unknown.

TABLE 2. — *Number of Delegate Organizations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of the Years, 1908-1914.*

| CLASSIFICATION.                                  | NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN — |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                  | 1908                         | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       | 1914       |
| <b>All Delegate Organizations,</b> . . . .       | <b>132</b>                   | <b>146</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>165</b> | <b>162</b> | <b>173</b> |
| <b>State, District, and Trades Councils,</b> . . | <b>53</b>                    | <b>57</b>  | <b>59</b>  | <b>62</b>  | <b>69</b>  | <b>71</b>  | <b>74</b>  |
| State Branches, . . . .                          | 10                           | 10         | 8          | 10         | 11         | 11         | 12         |
| New England District Councils, . . . .           | 7                            | 10         | 9          | 7          | 9          | 7          | 7          |
| Railway Adjustment Committees, . . . .           | 10                           | 12         | 13         | 18         | 24         | 25         | 26         |
| District Councils (other than local), . . .      | 26                           | 25         | 29         | 27         | 25         | 23         | 29         |
| Carpenters District Councils, . . . .            | 9                            | 10         | 10         | 11         | 11         | 11         | 11         |
| Painters District Councils, . . . .              | 4                            | 4          | 4          | 4          | 4          | 4          | 5          |
| Machinists District Councils, . . . .            | 4                            | 3          | 3          | 3          | 3          | 3          | 3          |
| Other District Councils, . . . .                 | 9                            | 8          | 12         | 9          | 7          | 10         | 10         |
| <b>Central Labor Unions,</b> . . . .             | <b>33</b>                    | <b>33</b>  | <b>35</b>  | <b>35</b>  | <b>33</b>  | <b>35</b>  | <b>36</b>  |
| <b>Local Trades Councils,</b> . . . .            | <b>46</b>                    | <b>56</b>  | <b>62</b>  | <b>64</b>  | <b>63</b>  | <b>56</b>  | <b>63</b>  |
| Carpenters District Councils, . . . .            | 8                            | 10         | 11         | 10         | 10         | 10         | 11         |
| Building Trades Councils, . . . .                | 9                            | 12         | 13         | 11         | 10         | 9          | 12         |
| Joint Shoe Councils, . . . .                     | 6                            | 7          | 7          | 7          | 7          | 6          | 6          |
| Allied Printing Trades Councils, . . . .         | 5                            | 5          | 5          | 7          | 7          | 7          | 7          |
| Metal Trades Councils, . . . .                   | —                            | 2          | 4          | 5          | 5          | 2          | 2          |
| Textile Councils, . . . .                        | 4                            | 3          | 3          | 3          | 4          | 3          | 5          |
| Other Local Trades Councils, . . . .             | 14                           | 17         | 19         | 21         | 20         | 19         | 20         |

TABLE 3. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914:  
By Municipalities and Sex.*

| MUNICIPALITIES.                   | 1913                   |                |               |                | 1914                   |                |               |                |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                   | Number<br>of<br>Unions | MEMBERSHIP     |               |                | Number<br>of<br>Unions | MEMBERSHIP     |               |                |
|                                   |                        | Males          | Females       | Total          |                        | Males          | Females       | Total          |
| <b>The State.</b>                 | <b>1,403</b>           | <b>211,213</b> | <b>30,513</b> | <b>241,726</b> | <b>1,392</b>           | <b>205,347</b> | <b>28,919</b> | <b>234,266</b> |
| Adams, . . . . .                  | 6                      | 601            | 200           | 801            | 6                      | 736            | 230           | 966            |
| Athol, . . . . .                  | 9                      | 283            | 17            | 300            | 9                      | 276            | 14            | 290            |
| ATTLEBOROUGH, . . . . .           | 5                      | 200            | —             | 200            | 5                      | 185            | —             | 185            |
| BEVERLY, . . . . .                | 8                      | 994            | 8             | 1,002          | 8                      | 1,015          | 5             | 1,020          |
| BOSTON, . . . . .                 | 305                    | 88,532         | 8,089         | 96,621         | 297                    | 86,952         | 9,391         | 96,343         |
| BROCKTON, . . . . .               | 51                     | 12,101         | 4,138         | 16,239         | 49                     | 11,979         | 3,925         | 15,904         |
| CAMBRIDGE, . . . . .              | 11                     | 2,345          | 383           | 2,728          | 11                     | 1,389          | 237           | 1,626          |
| CHELSEA, . . . . .                | 8                      | 1,072          | —             | 1,072          | 7                      | 1,250          | —             | 1,250          |
| CHICOPEE, . . . . .               | 7                      | 330            | —             | 330            | 9                      | 375            | —             | 375            |
| Clinton, . . . . .                | 7                      | 224            | —             | 224            | 7                      | 211            | —             | 211            |
| FALL RIVER, . . . . .             | 37                     | 6,570          | 3,484         | 10,054         | 37                     | 6,263          | 2,507         | 8,770          |
| FITCHBURG, . . . . .              | 29                     | 1,879          | 94            | 1,973          | 31                     | 1,722          | 94            | 1,816          |
| Framingham, . . . . .             | 12                     | 871            | —             | 871            | 12                     | 956            | 228           | 1,184          |
| Gardner, . . . . .                | 6                      | 154            | —             | 154            | 6                      | 175            | —             | 175            |
| GLOUCESTER, . . . . .             | 20                     | 2,126          | 110           | 2,236          | 19                     | 1,463          | 113           | 1,576          |
| Greenfield, . . . . .             | 16                     | 875            | 1             | 876            | 14                     | 848            | 1             | 849            |
| HAVERHILL, . . . . .              | 32                     | 4,981          | 1,018         | 5,999          | 31                     | 5,384          | 969           | 6,353          |
| HOLYOKE, . . . . .                | 45                     | 4,094          | 58            | 4,152          | 45                     | 3,953          | 59            | 4,012          |
| LAWRENCE, . . . . .               | 44                     | 8,263          | 2,187         | 10,450         | 40                     | 5,515          | 600           | 6,115          |
| LOWELL, . . . . .                 | 56                     | 5,938          | 497           | 6,435          | 58                     | 5,796          | 271           | 6,067          |
| LYNN, . . . . .                   | 59                     | 11,102         | 2,543         | 13,645         | 63                     | 11,474         | 2,281         | 13,755         |
| MALDEN, . . . . .                 | 8                      | 497            | —             | 497            | 8                      | 488            | —             | 488            |
| Marblehead, . . . . .             | 5                      | 343            | —             | 343            | 5                      | 475            | 3             | 478            |
| MARLBOROUGH, . . . . .            | 12                     | 476            | 15            | 491            | 13                     | 622            | 48            | 670            |
| Maynard, . . . . .                | 1                      | —              | —             | —              | 7                      | 341            | 302           | 643            |
| Milford, . . . . .                | 10                     | 1,075          | 176           | 1,251          | 10                     | 978            | 153           | 1,131          |
| Montague, . . . . .               | 5                      | 239            | —             | 239            | 5                      | 181            | —             | 181            |
| Natick, . . . . .                 | 8                      | 641            | 50            | 691            | 8                      | 547            | 45            | 592            |
| NEW BEDFORD, . . . . .            | 38                     | 6,972          | 2,106         | 9,078          | 40                     | 7,017          | 1,712         | 8,729          |
| NEWBURYPORT, . . . . .            | 7                      | 191            | 6             | 197            | 7                      | 207            | 6             | 213            |
| NEWTON, . . . . .                 | 10                     | 878            | —             | 878            | 11                     | 1,108          | —             | 1,108          |
| NORTH ADAMS, . . . . .            | 23                     | 900            | 154           | 1,054          | 23                     | 877            | 160           | 1,037          |
| NORTHAMPTON, . . . . .            | 22                     | 1,127          | 12            | 1,139          | 22                     | 1,180          | 12            | 1,192          |
| Norwood, . . . . .                | 7                      | 505            | —             | 505            | 9                      | 438            | 80            | 518            |
| PITTSFIELD, . . . . .             | 22                     | 1,838          | 6             | 1,844          | 21                     | 1,636          | 6             | 1,642          |
| Plymouth, . . . . .               | 5                      | 197            | 1             | 198            | 5                      | 213            | 1             | 214            |
| QUINCY, . . . . .                 | 25                     | 2,591          | —             | 2,591          | 23                     | 2,577          | —             | 2,577          |
| SALEM, . . . . .                  | 32                     | 3,440          | 450           | 3,890          | 32                     | 3,739          | 474           | 4,213          |
| SOMERVILLE, . . . . .             | 8                      | 1,491          | —             | 1,491          | 8                      | 1,477          | —             | 1,477          |
| SPRINGFIELD, . . . . .            | 68                     | 8,232          | 483           | 8,715          | 71                     | 8,525          | 716           | 9,241          |
| TAUNTON, . . . . .                | 29                     | 1,651          | 32            | 1,683          | 29                     | 1,694          | 10            | 1,704          |
| Wakefield, . . . . .              | 6                      | 456            | —             | 456            | 7                      | 442            | 10            | 452            |
| WALTHAM, . . . . .                | 12                     | 903            | —             | 903            | 14                     | 1,119          | —             | 1,119          |
| Watertown, . . . . .              | 5                      | 398            | —             | 398            | 5                      | 293            | —             | 293            |
| Westfield, . . . . .              | 13                     | 647            | 37            | 684            | 13                     | 640            | 34            | 674            |
| Whitman, . . . . .                | 7                      | 1,290          | 381           | 1,671          | 7                      | 1,241          | 381           | 1,622          |
| Winchester, . . . . .             | 5                      | 341            | —             | 341            | 1                      | —              | —             | —              |
| WOBURN, . . . . .                 | 6                      | 216            | —             | 216            | 6                      | 265            | —             | 265            |
| WORCESTER, . . . . .              | 69                     | 8,143          | 425           | 8,568          | 66                     | 7,821          | 433           | 8,254          |
| Other cities and towns, . . . . . | 163                    | 12,000         | 3,352         | 15,352         | 153                    | 11,289         | 3,408         | 14,697         |

<sup>1</sup> Included under "Other cities and towns" as there were less than five unions in this municipality at the close of the year.

TABLE 4. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Occupations and Sex.*

| OCCUPATIONS.                                       | 1913             |                |               |                | 1914             |                |               |                |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                                    | Number of Unions | MEMBERSHIP     |               |                | Number of Unions | MEMBERSHIP     |               |                |
|                                                    |                  | Males          | Females       | Total          |                  | Males          | Females       | Total          |
| <b>All Occupations.</b>                            | <b>1,403</b>     | <b>211,213</b> | <b>30,513</b> | <b>241,726</b> | <b>1,392</b>     | <b>205,347</b> | <b>28,919</b> | <b>234,266</b> |
| Bakers and confectioners, . . .                    | 16               | 987            | 50            | 1,037          | 16               | 1,198          | —             | 1,198          |
| Barbers, . . . . .                                 | 35               | 2,710          | —             | 2,710          | 35               | 2,708          | —             | 2,708          |
| Bartenders, . . . . .                              | 27               | 3,811          | —             | 3,811          | 28               | 4,073          | —             | 4,073          |
| Blacksmiths and helpers, . . .                     | 8                | 423            | —             | 423            | 9                | 463            | —             | 463            |
| Boilermakers and helpers, . . .                    | 7                | 846            | —             | 846            | 6                | 709            | —             | 709            |
| Bookbinders, . . . . .                             | 6                | 666            | 583           | 1,249          | 8                | 594            | 616           | 1,210          |
| <i>Boot and Shoe Workers:</i>                      | <i>108</i>       | <i>30,303</i>  | <i>11,901</i> | <i>42,204</i>  | <i>104</i>       | <i>30,146</i>  | <i>11,594</i> | <i>41,740</i>  |
| Cutters, . . . . .                                 | 10               | 3,754          | 219           | 3,973          | 9                | 3,591          | 168           | 3,759          |
| Edgemakers, . . . . .                              | 5                | 1,461          | —             | 1,461          | 5                | 1,296          | —             | 1,296          |
| Lasters, . . . . .                                 | 12               | 4,367          | 27            | 4,394          | 12               | 4,085          | 26            | 4,111          |
| Mixed, . . . . .                                   | 34               | 9,805          | 5,435         | 15,240         | 34               | 9,668          | 5,696         | 15,364         |
| Stitchers, . . . . .                               | 8                | 808            | 4,068         | 4,876          | 8                | 874            | 3,945         | 4,819          |
| Tree, dressers, and packers, . . . . .             | 8                | 1,553          | 1,245         | 2,798          | 8                | 1,603          | 1,114         | 2,717          |
| Turn workmen, . . . . .                            | 6                | 2,451          | —             | 2,451          | 6                | 3,378          | —             | 3,378          |
| <i>Boot and shoe workers (n. e. s.), . . . . .</i> | <i>25</i>        | <i>6,104</i>   | <i>907</i>    | <i>7,011</i>   | <i>22</i>        | <i>5,651</i>   | <i>645</i>    | <i>6,296</i>   |
| Bottlers and drivers, . . . . .                    | 9                | 1,562          | —             | 1,562          | 9                | 1,209          | —             | 1,209          |
| Brewery workmen, . . . . .                         | 10               | 1,427          | —             | 1,427          | 10               | 1,515          | —             | 1,515          |
| Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, . . . . .     | 49               | 5,670          | —             | 5,670          | 48               | 5,637          | —             | 5,637          |
| Car workers and inspectors, . . .                  | 12               | 1,456          | —             | 1,456          | 12               | 1,245          | —             | 1,245          |
| Carmen, railway, . . . . .                         | 7                | 941            | —             | 941            | 5                | 593            | —             | 593            |
| Carpenters, . . . . .                              | 154              | 19,966         | —             | 19,966         | 151              | 18,558         | —             | 18,558         |
| Cigarmakers, . . . . .                             | 16               | 3,212          | 305           | 3,517          | 16               | 3,039          | 313           | 3,352          |
| Clerks, railway, . . . . .                         | 21               | 1,755          | 33            | 1,788          | 21               | 1,721          | 36            | 1,757          |
| Clerks, retail, . . . . .                          | 27               | 1,576          | 876           | 2,452          | 22               | 1,552          | 371           | 1,923          |
| Compositors, . . . . .                             | 20               | 2,708          | 153           | 2,861          | 20               | 2,756          | 252           | 3,008          |
| Conductors, railway, . . . . .                     | 6                | 1,004          | —             | 1,004          | 6                | 996            | —             | 996            |
| Cooks and waiters, . . . . .                       | 9                | 1,630          | 237           | 1,867          | 9                | 1,528          | 233           | 1,761          |
| Coopers, . . . . .                                 | 5                | 295            | —             | 295            | 5                | 348            | —             | 348            |
| Cutting die and cutter makers, . . . . .           | 7                | 130            | —             | 130            | 7                | 123            | —             | 123            |
| Electrical workers, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .         | 23               | 3,194          | —             | 3,194          | 32               | 4,121          | 139           | 4,260          |
| Engineers, hoisting and portable, . . . . .        | 8                | 426            | —             | 426            | 8                | 463            | —             | 463            |
| Engineers, locomotive, . . . . .                   | 7                | 1,599          | —             | 1,599          | 7                | 1,587          | —             | 1,587          |
| Engineers, stationary, . . . . .                   | 16               | 1,635          | —             | 1,635          | 14               | 1,586          | —             | 1,586          |
| Firemen, locomotive, . . . . .                     | 10               | 2,149          | —             | 2,149          | 10               | 2,036          | —             | 2,036          |
| Firemen, stationary, . . . . .                     | 17               | 2,821          | —             | 2,821          | 18               | 2,210          | —             | 2,210          |
| Freight handlers and clerks, . . .                 | 9                | 2,393          | —             | 2,393          | 8                | 2,269          | —             | 2,269          |
| Garment workers, . . . . .                         | 19               | 5,835          | 3,185         | 9,020          | 17               | 4,501          | 3,799         | 8,300          |
| Glass workers, . . . . .                           | 2                | —              | —             | —              | 5                | 527            | —             | 527            |
| Government employees (U. S.), . . . . .            | 5                | 581            | —             | 581            | 5                | 1,805          | 15            | 1,820          |
| Granite cutters, . . . . .                         | 21               | 2,423          | —             | 2,423          | 22               | 2,321          | —             | 2,321          |
| Hat and cap makers, . . . . .                      | 8                | 341            | 31            | 372            | 6                | 312            | 27            | 339            |
| Hod carriers and building laborers, . . . . .      | 21               | 5,368          | —             | 5,368          | 21               | 4,498          | —             | 4,498          |
| Lathers (wood, wire, and metal), . . . . .         | 12               | 576            | —             | 576            | 11               | 619            | —             | 619            |
| Machinists, . . . . .                              | 37               | 4,756          | 5             | 4,761          | 44               | 4,642          | —             | 4,642          |
| Maintenance of way employees, . . . . .            | 9                | 612            | —             | 612            | 8                | 342            | —             | 342            |
| Metal polishers, buffers, and platers, . . . . .   | 14               | 709            | —             | 709            | 12               | 598            | —             | 598            |
| Molders and coremakers, . . . . .                  | 29               | 2,976          | —             | 2,976          | 29               | 2,502          | —             | 2,502          |
| Municipal employees, . . . . .                     | 41               | 5,158          | 10            | 5,168          | 39               | 5,541          | 10            | 5,551          |
| Musicians, . . . . .                               | 28               | 4,993          | 325           | 5,318          | 29               | 4,772          | 361           | 5,133          |
| Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, . . . . .  | 68               | 6,409          | —             | 6,409          | 64               | 6,376          | —             | 6,376          |
| Paper makers, . . . . .                            | 10               | 1,409          | —             | 1,409          | 9                | 1,198          | —             | 1,198          |
| Pattern makers, . . . . .                          | 6                | 635            | —             | 635            | 8                | 884            | —             | 884            |
| Paving cutters, . . . . .                          | 6                | 346            | —             | 346            | 6                | 353            | —             | 353            |
| Plumbers, steam fitters, and gasfitters, . . . . . | 42               | 3,426          | —             | 3,426          | 44               | 3,231          | —             | 3,231          |
| Printing pressmen, . . . . .                       | 13               | 1,521          | —             | 1,521          | 13               | 1,513          | —             | 1,513          |

<sup>1</sup> Not including telephone operators, see page 53.<sup>2</sup> Included under "All others" as there were less than five unions in this occupation at the close of the year.

TABLE 4. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Occupations and Sex — Concluded.*

| OCCUPATIONS.                                  | 1913                   |            |         |        | 1914                   |            |         |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|--------|------------------------|------------|---------|--------|
|                                               | Number<br>of<br>Unions | MEMBERSHIP |         |        | Number<br>of<br>Unions | MEMBERSHIP |         |        |
|                                               |                        | Males      | Females | Total  |                        | Males      | Females | Total  |
| <b>All occupations — Con.</b>                 |                        |            |         |        |                        |            |         |        |
| Quarry workers, . . .                         | 7                      | 684        | —       | 684    | 7                      | 676        | —       | 676    |
| Sheet metal workers, . . .                    | 17                     | 1,097      | —       | 1,097  | 16                     | 1,102      | —       | 1,102  |
| Station agents and employees, . . .           | 15                     | 2,165      | 7       | 2,172  | 15                     | 2,194      | 4       | 2,198  |
| Steam railway employees (n. e. s.), . . .     | 9                      | 1,135      | —       | 1,135  | 10                     | 1,428      | —       | 1,428  |
| Stereotypers and electrotypers, . . .         | 5                      | 381        | —       | 381    | 5                      | 389        | —       | 389    |
| Street and electric railway employees, . . .  | 26                     | 14,070     | 242     | 14,312 | 27                     | 15,136     | 250     | 15,386 |
| Tailors and dressmakers, . . .                | 9                      | 467        | 37      | 504    | 8                      | 342        | 31      | 373    |
| Teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc., . . . | 42                     | 9,879      | —       | 9,879  | 43                     | 11,113     | —       | 11,113 |
| Telegraphers, railroad, . . .                 | 6                      | 1,079      | 30      | 1,109  | 6                      | 1,163      | 22      | 1,185  |
| Telephone operators, . . .                    | 5                      | —          | 2,548   | 2,548  | 9                      | —          | 3,413   | 3,413  |
| <i>Textile Workers:</i> . . .                 | 67                     | 16,346     | 8,682   | 25,028 | 61                     | 13,234     | 5,428   | 18,662 |
| Loomfixers, . . .                             | 14                     | 2,840      | —       | 2,840  | 13                     | 2,807      | —       | 2,807  |
| Mixed, . . .                                  | 9                      | 6,378      | 2,783   | 9,161  | 6                      | 2,925      | 780     | 3,705  |
| Mule spinners, . . .                          | 10                     | 1,986      | 110     | 2,096  | 10                     | 2,084      | 126     | 2,210  |
| Weavers, . . .                                | 10                     | 2,850      | 4,362   | 7,212  | 9                      | 3,439      | 3,238   | 6,677  |
| Textile workers (n. e. s.), . . .             | 24                     | 2,292      | 1,427   | 3,719  | 23                     | 1,979      | 1,284   | 3,263  |
| Theatrical stage employees, . . .             | 24                     | 1,304      | —       | 1,304  | 24                     | 1,254      | —       | 1,254  |
| Trainmen, railroad, . . .                     | 21                     | 4,429      | —       | 4,429  | 21                     | 4,281      | —       | 4,281  |
| Upholsterers, . . .                           | 5                      | 458        | 25      | 483    | 1                      | —          | —       | —      |
| All others, . . .                             | 107                    | 12,350     | 1,248   | 13,598 | 104                    | 11,517     | 2,005   | 13,522 |

<sup>1</sup> Included under "All others" as there were less than five unions in this occupation at the close of the year.

TABLE 5. — *Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914, Having Women as Members: By Occupations.*

| OCCUPATIONS.                         | 1913                                                 |                                    | 1914                                                 |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                      | Number<br>of Unions<br>Having<br>Women as<br>Members | Number<br>of Women<br>in<br>Unions | Number<br>of Unions<br>Having<br>Women as<br>Members | Number<br>of Women<br>in<br>Unions |
| <b>All Occupations.</b>              | <b>195</b>                                           | <b>30,513</b>                      | <b>198</b>                                           | <b>28,919</b>                      |
| <i>Boot and shoe workers:</i> . . .  | 54                                                   | 11,901                             | 55                                                   | 11,594                             |
| Boot and shoe workers (mixed), . . . | 27                                                   | 5,435                              | 29                                                   | 5,696                              |
| Stitchers, . . .                     | 7                                                    | 4,068                              | 7                                                    | 3,945                              |
| Treers, dressers, and packers, . . . | 6                                                    | 1,245                              | 5                                                    | 1,114                              |
| Others, . . .                        | 14                                                   | 1,153                              | 14                                                   | 839                                |
| Cigarmakers, . . .                   | 13                                                   | 305                                | 13                                                   | 313                                |
| Clerks, railway, . . .               | 8                                                    | 33                                 | 7                                                    | 36                                 |
| Clerks, retail, . . .                | 12                                                   | 876                                | 9                                                    | 371                                |
| Compositors, . . .                   | 14                                                   | 153                                | 12                                                   | 252                                |
| Garment workers, . . .               | 13                                                   | 3,185                              | 13                                                   | 3,799                              |
| Musicians, . . .                     | 22                                                   | 325                                | 25                                                   | 361                                |
| Tailoresses and dressmakers, . . .   | 5                                                    | 37                                 | 5                                                    | 31                                 |
| Telephone operators, . . .           | 5                                                    | 2,548                              | 9                                                    | 3,413                              |
| <i>Textile workers:</i> . . .        | 19                                                   | 8,682                              | 17                                                   | 5,428                              |
| Textile workers (mixed), . . .       | 6                                                    | 2,783                              | 5                                                    | 780                                |
| Weavers, . . .                       | 7                                                    | 4,362                              | 6                                                    | 3,238                              |
| Others, . . .                        | 6                                                    | 1,537                              | 6                                                    | 1,410                              |
| All other occupations, . . .         | 30                                                   | 2,468                              | 33                                                   | 3,321                              |

TABLE 6. — *Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Industries.*

| CLASSIFICATION.                             | 1913         |                | 1914         |                |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                             | Number       | Membership     | Number       | Membership     |
| <b>All Industries.</b>                      | <b>1,403</b> | <b>241,726</b> | <b>1,392</b> | <b>234,266</b> |
| <b>Manufacturing.</b>                       | <b>513</b>   | <b>112,991</b> | <b>510</b>   | <b>103,248</b> |
| <i>Textiles.</i>                            | 67           | 25,028         | 62           | 18,777         |
| <i>Leather and Leather Goods.</i>           | 112          | 45,033         | 107          | 42,271         |
| Boots and shoes, . . . . .                  | 108          | 42,204         | 104          | 41,740         |
| Other leather goods, . . . . .              | 4            | 829            | 3            | 531            |
| <i>Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.</i> | 168          | 9,572          | 113          | 8,868          |
| Iron and steel products, . . . . .          | 86           | 7,929          | 94           | 7,535          |
| Miscellaneous metal products, . . . . .     | 16           | 892            | 14           | 740            |
| Shipbuilding, . . . . .                     | 6            | 751            | 5            | 593            |
| <i>Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.</i>          | 62           | 10,304         | 62           | 8,873          |
| Food products, . . . . .                    | 23           | 3,074          | 23           | 2,074          |
| Liquors and beverages, . . . . .            | 21           | 3,063          | 21           | 2,802          |
| Tobacco, . . . . .                          | 18           | 4,167          | 18           | 3,997          |
| <i>Printing and Allied Trades.</i>          | 54           | 6,682          | 56           | 6,769          |
| Printing and publishing, . . . . .          | 44           | 5,169          | 44           | 5,293          |
| Bookbinding and blankbook making, . . . . . | 6            | 1,249          | 8            | 1,210          |
| Photo engraving, . . . . .                  | 4            | 264            | 4            | 266            |
| <i>Clothing.</i>                            | 38           | 10,095         | 34           | 9,407          |
| Clothing, men's, . . . . .                  | 20           | 6,136          | 19           | 5,952          |
| Clothing, women's, . . . . .                | 7            | 3,388          | 6            | 2,721          |
| Hats and caps, . . . . .                    | 9            | 472            | 7            | 539            |
| Others, . . . . .                           | 2            | 99             | 2            | 195            |
| <i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>               | 11           | 1,430          | 9            | 1,198          |
| <i>Furniture and Woodworking.</i>           | 20           | 3,123          | 22           | 3,147          |
| <i>Stone, Glass, and Clay Products.</i>     | 38           | 3,642          | 41           | 3,855          |
| <i>Other Manufacturing Industries.</i>      | 3            | 82             | 4            | 83             |
| <b>Building.</b>                            | <b>385</b>   | <b>43,640</b>  | <b>389</b>   | <b>42,802</b>  |
| <i>Building Trades.</i>                     | 364          | 38,272         | 368          | 38,354         |
| <i>Unskilled Building Labor.</i>            | 21           | 5,368          | 21           | 4,498          |
| <b>Transportation.</b>                      | <b>243</b>   | <b>54,031</b>  | <b>239</b>   | <b>55,991</b>  |
| Railroad, . . . . .                         | 137          | 21,034         | 133          | 19,981         |
| Road, street, and bridge, . . . . .         | 77           | 25,689         | 76           | 27,898         |
| Telegraphs and telephones, . . . . .        | 13           | 4,047          | 16           | 4,787          |
| Water, . . . . .                            | 16           | 3,261          | 14           | 3,325          |
| <b>Trade.</b>                               | <b>33</b>    | <b>3,797</b>   | <b>27</b>    | <b>3,044</b>   |
| Wholesale and retail, . . . . .             | 33           | 3,797          | 27           | 3,044          |
| <b>Public Service.</b>                      | <b>50</b>    | <b>6,127</b>   | <b>48</b>    | <b>8,421</b>   |
| <b>Professional Service.</b>                | <b>52</b>    | <b>6,622</b>   | <b>53</b>    | <b>6,387</b>   |
| <b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>       | <b>78</b>    | <b>9,271</b>   | <b>79</b>    | <b>9,634</b>   |
| <b>Extractive Industries.</b>               | <b>8</b>     | <b>725</b>     | <b>8</b>     | <b>709</b>     |
| Quarrying, . . . . .                        | 8            | 725            | 8            | 709            |
| <b>Miscellaneous.<sup>1</sup></b>           | <b>41</b>    | <b>4,522</b>   | <b>39</b>    | <b>4,030</b>   |

<sup>1</sup> Includes unions which could not be included under any of the above-mentioned industries chiefly because of their being organized on other than an industrial basis.

TABLE 7.—*Increase or Decrease in Membership of Identical<sup>1</sup> Unions existing both at the Close of 1913 and 1914: By Municipalities.*

| MUNICIPALITIES.                   | Number<br>of Identical<br>Unions | MEMBERSHIP     |                | Increase (+)<br>or Decrease<br>(-) in 1914<br>as Compared<br>with 1913 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   |                                  | 1913           | 1914           |                                                                        |
| <b>The State.</b>                 | <b>1,312</b>                     | <b>235,904</b> | <b>224,322</b> | <b>-11,582</b>                                                         |
| Adams, . . . . .                  | 6                                | 801            | 966            | +165                                                                   |
| Athol, . . . . .                  | 9                                | 300            | 290            | -10                                                                    |
| ATTLEBOROUGH, . . . . .           | 5                                | 200            | 185            | -15                                                                    |
| BEVERLY, . . . . .                | 8                                | 1,002          | 1,020          | +18                                                                    |
| BOSTON, . . . . .                 | 279                              | 93,901         | 90,931         | -2,970                                                                 |
| BROCKTON, . . . . .               | 49                               | 16,177         | 15,904         | -273                                                                   |
| CAMBRIDGE, . . . . .              | 11                               | 2,728          | 1,626          | -1,102                                                                 |
| CHELSEA, . . . . .                | 7                                | 1,058          | 1,250          | +192                                                                   |
| CHICOPEE, . . . . .               | 7                                | 330            | 318            | -12                                                                    |
| Clinton, . . . . .                | 7                                | 224            | 211            | -13                                                                    |
| FALL RIVER, . . . . .             | 35                               | 10,018         | 8,620          | -1,398                                                                 |
| FITCHBURG, . . . . .              | 27                               | 1,930          | 1,678          | -252                                                                   |
| Framingham, . . . . .             | 11                               | 711            | 1,156          | +445                                                                   |
| Gardner, . . . . .                | 6                                | 154            | 175            | +21                                                                    |
| GLOUCESTER, . . . . .             | 18                               | 2,141          | 1,560          | -581                                                                   |
| Greenfield, . . . . .             | 13                               | 822            | 829            | +7                                                                     |
| HAVERHILL, . . . . .              | 29                               | 5,674          | 6,258          | +584                                                                   |
| HOLYOKE, . . . . .                | 42                               | 3,963          | 3,880          | -83                                                                    |
| LAWRENCE, . . . . .               | 39                               | 10,308         | 6,107          | -4,201                                                                 |
| LOWELL, . . . . .                 | 51                               | 6,169          | 5,234          | -935                                                                   |
| LYNN, . . . . .                   | 56                               | 13,522         | 12,707         | -815                                                                   |
| MALDEN, . . . . .                 | 8                                | 497            | 488            | -9                                                                     |
| Marblehead, . . . . .             | 5                                | 343            | 478            | +135                                                                   |
| MARLBOROUGH, . . . . .            | 12                               | 491            | 645            | +154                                                                   |
| Milford, . . . . .                | 10                               | 1,251          | 1,131          | -120                                                                   |
| Montague, . . . . .               | 5                                | 239            | 181            | -58                                                                    |
| Natick, . . . . .                 | 8                                | 691            | 592            | -99                                                                    |
| NEW BEDFORD, . . . . .            | 37                               | 9,070          | 8,525          | -545                                                                   |
| NEWBURYPORT, . . . . .            | 7                                | 197            | 213            | +16                                                                    |
| NEWTON, . . . . .                 | 10                               | 878            | 908            | +30                                                                    |
| NORTH ADAMS, . . . . .            | 23                               | 1,054          | 1,037          | -17                                                                    |
| NORTHAMPTON, . . . . .            | 21                               | 1,132          | 1,154          | +22                                                                    |
| Norwood, . . . . .                | 7                                | 505            | 431            | -74                                                                    |
| PITTSFIELD, . . . . .             | 20                               | 1,819          | 1,612          | -207                                                                   |
| Plymouth, . . . . .               | 5                                | 198            | 214            | +16                                                                    |
| QUINCY, . . . . .                 | 23                               | 2,441          | 2,577          | +136                                                                   |
| Rockland, . . . . .               | 4                                | 1,511          | 1,567          | +56                                                                    |
| SALEM, . . . . .                  | 31                               | 3,828          | 4,188          | +360                                                                   |
| SOMERVILLE, . . . . .             | 8                                | 1,491          | 1,477          | -14                                                                    |
| SPRINGFIELD, . . . . .            | 67                               | 8,670          | 8,746          | +76                                                                    |
| TAUNTON, . . . . .                | 26                               | 1,553          | 1,538          | -15                                                                    |
| Wakefield, . . . . .              | 6                                | 456            | 440            | -16                                                                    |
| WALTHAM, . . . . .                | 12                               | 903            | 1,037          | +134                                                                   |
| Westfield, . . . . .              | 13                               | 684            | 674            | -10                                                                    |
| Whitman, . . . . .                | 7                                | 1,671          | 1,622          | -49                                                                    |
| WOBURN, . . . . .                 | 6                                | 216            | 265            | +49                                                                    |
| WORCESTER, . . . . .              | 64                               | 7,927          | 8,191          | +264                                                                   |
| Other cities and towns, . . . . . | 152                              | 14,055         | 13,486         | -569                                                                   |

<sup>1</sup> The data presented in this table have reference to what the Bureau has designated as "identical unions," i.e., unions which were in existence both at the close of 1913 and 1914. A presentation of this character makes possible the determination of the actual change in membership of unions existing at the close of both years irrespective of any increase in aggregate membership due to the formation of new unions or of any decrease due to the disbanding in 1914 of unions which were in existence at the close of 1913.

TABLE 8.—Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1909-1914:  
By Principal Occupations.

| OCCUPATIONS.                            | 1909        |            |                      |                     | 1910        |            |                      |                     | 1911        |            |                      |                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                         | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | De-<br>cember<br>31 | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | De-<br>cember<br>31 | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | De-<br>cember<br>30 <sup>1</sup> |
| Barbers.                                | 2.8         | 1.7        | 1.9                  | 3.0                 | 1.7         | 1.5        | 1.7                  | 3.3                 | 1.8         | 1.7        | 2.5                  | 2.2                              |
| Bartenders.                             | 13.3        | 20.7       | 13.6                 | 16.2                | 7.0         | 6.8        | 9.6                  | 3.6                 | 5.1         | 5.8        | 4.1                  | 4.1                              |
| Boot and shoe workers.                  | 12.8        | 8.0        | 7.1                  | 3.3                 | 7.4         | 9.6        | 7.9                  | 5.0                 | 12.0        | 4.4        | 4.5                  | 2.3                              |
| Bottles and drivers.                    | 9.7         | 1.8        | 10.1                 | 14.0                | 19.2        | 2.1        | 6.3                  | 33.3                | 2           | 1.7        | 14.6                 | 19.4                             |
| Brewery workers.                        | 10.0        | 8.9        | 9.8                  | 9.4                 | 9.4         | 4.3        | 3.9                  | 4.0                 | 7.5         | 5.5        | 7.8                  | 10.2                             |
| Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers.    | 32.5        | 8.0        | 6.1                  | 34.0                | 19.8        | 5.6        | 5.1                  | 31.6                | 39.2        | 14.5       | 7.8                  | 39.4                             |
| Carpenters.                             | 14.6        | 3.2        | 1.9                  | 10.1                | 6.5         | 3.8        | 3.6                  | 12.9                | 14.3        | 3.6        | 4.4                  | 13.9                             |
| Cizarmakers.                            | 13.6        | 0.8        | 5.5                  | 6.8                 | 8.8         | 4.0        | 3.0                  | 5.5                 | 8.4         | 1.8        | 3.8                  | 5.2                              |
| Clerks, railway                         | 0.7         | 1.1        | 0.0                  | 0.0                 | 1.2         | 1.0        | 0.3                  | 0.6                 | 1.3         | 0.7        | 0.4                  | 0.9                              |
| Clerks, retail                          | 4.2         | 4.8        | 2.5                  | 2.3                 | 3.3         | 1.8        | 1.8                  | 3.2                 | 2.7         | 2.0        | 2.2                  | 2.4                              |
| Compositors.                            | 4.8         | 4.9        | 4.4                  | 3.6                 | 4.2         | 4.1        | 4.1                  | 2.5                 | 4.9         | 5.0        | 7.8                  | 5.9                              |
| Cooks and waiters.                      | 6.9         | 0.9        | 3.4                  | 9.7                 | 5.7         | 7.0        | 6.3                  | 9.7                 | 7.8         | 4.1        | 3.0                  | 6.9                              |
| Electrical workers.                     | 2.7         | 2.5        | 0.1                  | 2.9                 | 5.9         | 1.8        | 4.2                  | 10.2                | 16.6        | 3.8        | 4.5                  | 3.2                              |
| Engineers (locomotive).                 | 1.8         | 3.1        | 2.8                  | 2.8                 | 3.0         | 3.5        | 7.5                  | 5.3                 | 4.1         | 5.1        | 6.4                  | 5.8                              |
| Engineers (stationary).                 | 3.7         | 2.9        | 1.5                  | 1.1                 | 3.6         | 1.1        | 1.3                  | 3.7                 | 1.5         | 1.6        | 2.4                  | 2.4                              |
| Firemen (locomotive).                   | 0.0         | 1.0        | 2.3                  | 1.8                 | 0.6         | 1.4        | 1.2                  | 2.1                 | 2.8         | 1.6        | 1.4                  | 1.6                              |
| Firemen (stationary).                   | 2.4         | 2.4        | 5.5                  | 1.7                 | 2.8         | 1.1        | 1.4                  | 1.3                 | 2.7         | 1.5        | 1.8                  | 1.3                              |
| Freight handlers and clerks.            | 5.2         | 5.4        | 4.1                  | 3.7                 | 3.5         | 12.3       | 3.8                  | 8.2                 | 16.1        | 14.4       | 4.7                  | 4.4                              |
| Garment workers.                        | 6.2         | 6.3        | 0.0                  | 8.2                 | 11.6        | 4.3        | 22.1                 | 37.2                | 12.0        | 9.0        | 10.7                 | 92.3                             |
| Granite cutters.                        | 3.6         | 4.4        | 1.2                  | 17.2                | 4.3         | 2.0        | 2.1                  | 13.9                | 25.5        | 11.4       | 6.9                  | 37.7                             |
| Hod carriers and building laborers.     | 41.3        | 23.0       | 2.6                  | 25.8                | 4.6         | 8.4        | 12.1                 | 13.9                | 14.6        | 4.4        | 4.5                  | 31.6                             |
| Machinists.                             | 3.2         | 3.1        | 2.4                  | 2.4                 | 2.9         | 4.4        | 5.2                  | 6.5                 | 3.3         | 3.6        | 3.4                  | 3.4                              |
| Molders (iron and brass).               | 7.5         | 5.5        | 3.3                  | 24.1                | 4.3         | 4.3        | 6.8                  | 28.7                | 9.5         | 23.9       | 8.6                  | 20.1                             |
| Municipal employees.                    | 21.5        | 2.0        | 1.5                  | 14.7                | 7.6         | 1.7        | 3.0                  | 22.7                | 22.1        | 15.6       | 10.9                 | 25.7                             |
| Painters, decorators, and paperhangers. | 22.8        | 6.9        | 3.2                  | 38.3                | 4.9         | 3.8        | 7.1                  | 30.1                | 10.6        | 8.2        | 6.8                  | 31.0                             |
| Paper and pulp makers.                  | 0.0         | 2.5        | 3.4                  | 0.0                 | 1.4         | 1.5        | 0.8                  | 2.3                 | 2.4         | 6.9        | 10.1                 | 0.0                              |
| Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters. | 20.4        | 6.0        | 1.3                  | 5.7                 | 10.6        | 2.5        | 2.3                  | 4.2                 | 13.2        | 2.6        | 0.8                  | 6.5                              |
| Printing pressmen.                      | 5.9         | 5.3        | 3.4                  | 5.2                 | 3.3         | 4.7        | 1.9                  | 5.1                 | 4.2         | 3.4        | 4.1                  | 4.5                              |
| Station agents and employees.           | 0.1         | 0.7        | 0.5                  | 0.3                 | 1.1         | 2-         | 0.0                  | 1.1                 | 7.5         | 1.0        | 0.7                  | 2.1                              |
| Street and electric railway employees.  | 3.3         | 1.8        | 2.6                  | 2.2                 | 2.5         | 1.9        | 1.7                  | 3.5                 | 2.9         | 1.7        | 2.1                  | 1.6                              |
| Teamsters and drivers.                  | 14.9        | 2.3        | 7.4                  | 1.7                 | 21.2        | 11.2       | 1.5                  | 8.5                 | 5.2         | 1.1        | 1.9                  | 2.6                              |
| Telegraphers (railroad).                | 1.0         | 1.0        | 0.6                  | 0.8                 | 1.8         | 0.5        | 0.9                  | 1.5                 | 1.0         | 0.5        | 1.7                  | 1.7                              |
| Textile operatives.                     | 6.7         | 7.0        | 5.1                  | 12.6                | 8.7         | 17.9       | 7.5                  | 8.6                 | 9.7         | 21.3       | 11.9                 | 7.5                              |
| Trainmen, railroad                      | 2.5         | 1.7        | 1.4                  | 2.2                 | 2.4         | 1.4        | 1.6                  | 2.4                 | 3.5         | 2.3        | 2.6                  | 3.3                              |

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

<sup>2</sup> At the close of this quarter no reports relative to this occupation were received.

TABLE 8. — *Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1909-1914; By Principal Occupations — Concluded.*

| Occupations.                            | 1912        |            |                      |                     | 1913        |            |                      |                     | 1914        |            |                      |                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                         | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | Decem-<br>ber<br>31 | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | Decem-<br>ber<br>31 | March<br>31 | June<br>30 | Septem-<br>ber<br>30 | Decem-<br>ber<br>31 |
| Barbers.                                | 2.0         | 0.7        | 1.5                  | 2.7                 | 2.7         | 1.2        | 2.2                  | 3.0                 | 4.0         | 2.8        | 2.9                  | 4.1                 |
| Bartenders.                             | 4.2         | 4.3        | 4.5                  | 5.5                 | 5.3         | 3.6        | 5.6                  | 7.1                 | 7.1         | 13.6       | 7.0                  | 11.0                |
| Boot and shoe workers.                  | 13.9        | 8.3        | 9.2                  | 4.6                 | 14.9        | 5.5        | 6.2                  | 4.0                 | 14.4        | 12.9       | 13.3                 | 14.7                |
| Bottlers and drivers.                   | 3.7         | 1.3        | 5.4                  | 19.9                | 7.3         | 2.2        | 3.3                  | 6.6                 | 8.6         | 4.5        | 8.1                  | 10.1                |
| Brewery workers.                        | 9.4         | 7.0        | 7.6                  | 8.5                 | 9.4         | 7.6        | 7.2                  | 11.8                | 11.5        | 7.1        | 5.1                  | 5.9                 |
| Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers.    | 31.4        | 4.6        | 3.8                  | 1.9                 | 26.4        | 16.3       | 13.5                 | 29.9                | 40.2        | 22.1       | 19.2                 | 50.6                |
| Carpenters.                             | 14.7        | 2.4        | 2.4                  | 8.9                 | 11.5        | 4.3        | 8.1                  | 20.0                | 23.9        | 8.6        | 14.9                 | 32.7                |
| Cigar makers.                           | 5.4         | 3.0        | 2.1                  | 4.1                 | 4.9         | 1.6        | 3.4                  | 4.0                 | 10.3        | 5.1        | 6.8                  | 8.5                 |
| Cleanness.                              | 0.6         | 0.2        | 0.3                  | 0.4                 | 0.8         | 0.5        | 0.7                  | 1.6                 | 0.5         | 0.7        | 0.7                  | 1.9                 |
| Clerks, railway.                        | 2.1         | 2.1        | 1.8                  | 1.4                 | 1.7         | 1.5        | 1.6                  | 1.6                 | 1.9         | 2.5        | 2.5                  | 5.8                 |
| Compositors.                            | 6.9         | 7.9        | 4.8                  | 4.3                 | 3.9         | 5.8        | 4.7                  | 6.1                 | 6.0         | 4.4        | 11.5                 | 16.3                |
| Cooks and waiters.                      | 2.5         | 2.0        | 9.0                  | 5.0                 | 8.3         | 4.0        | 2.6                  | 4.8                 | 5.2         | 4.6        | 9.5                  | 14.3                |
| Electrical workers.                     | 5.0         | 2.9        | 10.4                 | 4.7                 | 7.9         | 3.4        | 0.8                  | 5.6                 | 4.8         | 4.8        | 6.8                  | 10.1                |
| Engineers (locomotive).                 | 5.8         | 10.0       | 8.5                  | 10.3                | 8.8         | 9.7        | 10.1                 | 9.1                 | 8.8         | 9.3        | 10.8                 | 10.3                |
| Engineers (stationary).                 | 2.1         | 1.7        | 1.3                  | 1.8                 | 3.0         | 3.0        | 2.3                  | 3.6                 | 2.8         | 3.5        | 3.6                  | 5.8                 |
| Firemen (locomotive).                   | 1.2         | 2.2        | 1.0                  | 1.4                 | 1.7         | 2.8        | 2.4                  | 2.6                 | 4.2         | 8.1        | 12.3                 | 11.2                |
| Firemen (stationary).                   | 3.3         | 2.6        | 3.0                  | 2.3                 | 2.4         | 4.4        | 3.2                  | 10.3                | 3.7         | 6.5        | 3.4                  | 3.0                 |
| Freight handlers and clerks.            | 11.2        | 2.3        | 1.2                  | 0.9                 | 10.1        | 14.0       | 6.9                  | 7.2                 | 8.9         | 8.3        | 11.8                 | 14.3                |
| Garment workers.                        | 3.1         | 22.0       | 27.6                 | 56.7                | 55.3        | 4.8        | 14.8                 | 26.7                | 22.7        | 30.7       | 38.5                 | 55.4                |
| Granite cutters.                        | 21.8        | 5.4        | 3.2                  | 20.3                | 18.7        | 3.8        | 6.5                  | 17.7                | 8.4         | 6.6        | 14.0                 | 30.6                |
| Hod carriers and building laborers.     | 42.3        | 4.4        | 2.9                  | 21.5                | 7.5         | 23.9       | 20.2                 | 39.1                | 27.1        | 14.9       | 24.6                 | 49.8                |
| Machinists.                             | 4.8         | 4.2        | 5.6                  | 2.0                 | 4.0         | 3.8        | 5.2                  | 5.8                 | 6.6         | 13.6       | 15.0                 | 15.0                |
| Molders (iron and brass).               | 10.9        | 18.9       | 16.8                 | 25.1                | 10.6        | 13.4       | 11.7                 | 38.2                | 20.0        | 14.2       | 18.4                 | 30.5                |
| Municipal employees.                    | 9.9         | 2.8        | 5.6                  | 3.9                 | 6.6         | 0.9        | 8.0                  | 16.2                | 23.9        | 7.1        | 6.1                  | 28.6                |
| Painters, decorators, and paperhangers. | 19.2        | 5.0        | 2.6                  | 36.7                | 13.6        | 11.9       | 8.2                  | 37.8                | 44.0        | 23.3       | 14.7                 | 48.0                |
| Paper and pulp makers.                  | 1.3         | 0.2        | 0.1                  | 0.4                 | 1.2         | 0.1        | 0.6                  | 1.1                 | 9.1         | 9.2        | 3.7                  | 30.0                |
| Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters. | 11.2        | 1.1        | 1.2                  | 3.2                 | 8.2         | 4.4        | 4.1                  | 11.6                | 13.2        | 10.5       | 4.5                  | 18.0                |
| Printing pressmen.                      | 3.4         | 2.2        | 1.1                  | 2.9                 | 1.9         | 3.0        | 2.9                  | 5.0                 | 2.3         | 2.7        | 5.0                  | 6.2                 |
| Printing agents and employees.          | 0.5         | 1.3        | 1.1                  | 1.0                 | 1.2         | 0.4        | 0.7                  | 4.3                 | 2.7         | 0.8        | 0.4                  | 14.7                |
| Street and electric railway employees.  | 2.0         | 1.7        | 1.7                  | 4.7                 | 3.8         | 1.2        | 1.4                  | 3.0                 | 3.0         | 1.6        | 1.5                  | 4.8                 |
| Teamsters and drivers.                  | 7.6         | 6.1        | 0.4                  | 2.0                 | 5.4         | 5.9        | 5.5                  | 8.8                 | 11.1        | 14.0       | 8.0                  | 11.5                |
| Telegraphers (railroad).                | 0.2         | 0.8        | 1.1                  | 0.8                 | 0.7         | 1.1        | 0.4                  | 0.7                 | 1.1         | 1.0        | 1.6                  | 2.0                 |
| Textile operatives.                     | 29.1        | 2.4        | 5.3                  | 12.9                | 14.7        | 12.8       | 13.0                 | 5.9                 | 5.1         | 6.4        | 11.6                 | 21.2                |
| Trainmen, railroad.                     | 2.2         | 2.4        | 3.5                  | 2.5                 | 5.4         | 4.0        | 3.1                  | 4.1                 | 3.9         | 3.0        | 3.1                  | 5.7                 |

1 Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

TABLE 9. — *Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All*

| QUARTERS ENDING — |                                         | The State | Boston | Brockton | Fall River | Fitchburg | Haverhill |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1                 | March 31, 1908, . . . .                 | 17.9      | 16.9   | 10.1     | 1—         | 1—        | 1—        |
| 2                 | June 30, 1908, . . . .                  | 14.4      | 16.1   | 15.3     | 6.2        | 1—        | 10.0      |
| 3                 | September 30, 1908, . . . .             | 10.6      | 10.3   | 11.4     | 12.7       | 1—        | 3.1       |
| 4                 | December 31, 1908, . . . .              | 13.9      | 15.2   | 9.7      | 5.5        | 13.2      | 7.0       |
| 5                 | March 31, 1909, . . . .                 | 11.4      | 11.8   | 8.6      | 7.1        | 1—        | 4.1       |
| 6                 | June 30, 1909, . . . .                  | 6.4       | 6.9    | 7.6      | 6.4        | 4.4       | 6.5       |
| 7                 | September 30, 1909, . . . .             | 4.8       | 4.1    | 6.4      | 7.4        | 2.6       | 4.4       |
| 8                 | December 31, 1909, . . . .              | 9.4       | 9.2    | 8.2      | 11.6       | 6.1       | 2.0       |
| 9                 | March 31, 1910, . . . .                 | 7.1       | 8.1    | 4.5      | 5.5        | 4.0       | 6.9       |
| 10                | June 30, 1910, . . . .                  | 7.0       | 6.6    | 6.3      | 6.5        | 1.5       | 3.8       |
| 11                | September 30, 1910, . . . .             | 5.6       | 5.1    | 3.5      | 6.6        | 1.4       | 3.0       |
| 12                | December 31, 1910, . . . .              | 10.2      | 9.9    | 4.2      | 11.2       | 2.3       | 3.0       |
| 13                | March 31, 1911, . . . .                 | 10.4      | 7.1    | 20.7     | 16.0       | 4.2       | 5.5       |
| 14                | June 30, 1911, . . . .                  | 6.6       | 4.8    | 3.5      | 37.5       | 1.1       | 1.0       |
| 15                | September 30, 1911, . . . .             | 5.6       | 5.0    | 4.1      | 16.3       | 1.4       | 2.4       |
| 16                | December 30, <sup>2</sup> 1911, . . . . | 9.7       | 8.1    | 4.3      | 15.0       | 5.7       | 3.1       |
| 17                | March 30, <sup>2</sup> 1912, . . . .    | 14.1      | 7.5    | 17.0     | 9.7        | 7.7       | 5.1       |
| 18                | June 29, <sup>2</sup> 1912, . . . .     | 5.3       | 5.3    | 7.4      | 2.9        | 2.9       | 9.6       |
| 19                | September 30, 1912, . . . .             | 4.7       | 3.9    | 5.8      | 2.9        | 1.8       | 6.5       |
| 20                | December 31, 1912, . . . .              | 9.1       | 11.4   | 3.3      | 6.5        | 5.5       | 7.5       |
| 21                | March 31, 1913, . . . .                 | 11.3      | 10.7   | 8.0      | 7.2        | 3.1       | 3.9       |
| 22                | June 30, 1913, . . . .                  | 6.4       | 5.8    | 4.7      | 24.5       | 4.0       | 7.2       |
| 23                | September 30, 1913, . . . .             | 6.8       | 4.9    | 3.3      | 3.5        | 3.7       | 2.9       |
| 24                | December 31, 1913, . . . .              | 10.4      | 10.5   | 5.3      | 8.5        | 4.6       | 7.1       |
| 25                | March 31, 1914, . . . .                 | 12.9      | 11.2   | 11.6     | 10.6       | 4.9       | 14.6      |
| 26                | June 30, 1914, . . . .                  | 9.9       | 10.1   | 15.4     | 3.8        | 7.5       | 8.8       |
| 27                | September 30, 1914, . . . .             | 11.0      | 11.1   | 12.4     | 11.8       | 2.9       | 6.0       |
| 28                | December 31, 1914, . . . .              | 18.3      | 15.7   | 16.3     | 13.1       | 12.0      | 16.5      |

<sup>1</sup> Membership reporting was not sufficiently large to justify use of returns for comparative purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

*Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1914: By Principal Cities.*

| Holyoke | Lawrence         | Lowell            | Lynn | New Bedford | Quincy | Salem | Springfield | Worcester |    |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|----|
| 1-      | 38.9             | 32.8              | 4.0  | 43.5        | 1-     | 1-    | 1-          | 11.1      | 1  |
| 1-      | 17.3             | 8.4               | 19.3 | 15.4        | 1-     | 1-    | 5.8         | 14.0      | 2  |
| 1-      | 14.6             | 10.0              | 5.3  | 13.2        | 2.5    | 1-    | 3.3         | 8.4       | 3  |
| 20.4    | 14.3             | 12.6              | 7.3  | 39.9        | 4.0    | 8.7   | 12.4        | 11.8      | 4  |
| 12.2    | 7.8              | 14.2              | 5.4  | 12.3        | 5.4    | 17.8  | 7.4         | 6.3       | 5  |
| 2.6     | 5.5              | 7.1               | 8.1  | 14.2        | 1.5    | 11.4  | 2.3         | 3.7       | 6  |
| 1.5     | 3.1              | 11.0              | 7.5  | 7.9         | 2.3    | 12.5  | 2.7         | 3.0       | 7  |
| 6.4     | 16.7             | 8.8               | 7.0  | 13.4        | 9.1    | 7.3   | 6.2         | 7.6       | 8  |
| 3.6     | 9.1              | 7.3               | 6.7  | 11.2        | 3.5    | 7.5   | 3.6         | 5.2       | 9  |
| 3.6     | 17.1             | 12.8              | 16.1 | 9.1         | 3.5    | 4.7   | 2.5         | 2.6       | 10 |
| 2.5     | 7.5              | 14.0              | 9.6  | 7.4         | 1.8    | 5.8   | 4.3         | 4.2       | 11 |
| 22.4    | 14.1             | 20.0              | 8.1  | 20.2        | 12.1   | 6.4   | 6.5         | 6.0       | 12 |
| 9.0     | 16.0             | 17.0              | 8.8  | 15.3        | 8.5    | 6.4   | 8.6         | 7.3       | 13 |
| 7.4     | 16.4             | 8.9               | 6.0  | 12.1        | 1.7    | 2.8   | 5.1         | 5.7       | 14 |
| 2.1     | 10.0             | 7.5               | 4.9  | 10.1        | 2.8    | 2.0   | 4.2         | 4.8       | 15 |
| 19.7    | 18.1             | 12.0              | 4.5  | 13.0        | 22.0   | 4.5   | 7.5         | 9.4       | 16 |
| 17.6    | <sup>3</sup> 3.1 | <sup>4</sup> 80.6 | 11.9 | 8.5         | 4.1    | 5.6   | 4.3         | 11.3      | 17 |
| 6.1     | 2.9              | 6.2               | 8.6  | 4.5         | 1.9    | 2.7   | 1.7         | 3.7       | 18 |
| 1.4     | 10.0             | 4.5               | 10.9 | 4.6         | 1.4    | 2.7   | 1.9         | 3.3       | 19 |
| 11.1    | 20.2             | 2.9               | 8.1  | 5.7         | 3.8    | 4.4   | 3.7         | 7.7       | 20 |
| 7.8     | 23.0             | 8.8               | 14.8 | 8.4         | 3.5    | 6.9   | 6.2         | 7.3       | 21 |
| 6.2     | 20.3             | 7.7               | 8.2  | 4.8         | 2.0    | 7.0   | 3.5         | 4.9       | 22 |
| 6.4     | 18.6             | 8.4               | 4.7  | 8.0         | 2.7    | 6.7   | 4.8         | 9.5       | 23 |
| 17.4    | 11.5             | 9.2               | 7.5  | 13.5        | 6.4    | 11.5  | 10.7        | 11.7      | 24 |
| 18.1    | 14.7             | 10.4              | 8.2  | 20.0        | 3.6    | 15.5  | 14.1        | 13.5      | 25 |
| 10.0    | 9.2              | 11.9              | 11.0 | 14.6        | 2.4    | 22.4  | 12.0        | 8.1       | 26 |
| 7.6     | 10.0             | 6.8               | 9.4  | 11.8        | 4.3    | 8.9   | 9.3         | 17.1      | 27 |
| 26.3    | 36.6             | 15.5              | 17.6 | 33.2        | 17.2   | 16.6  | 15.0        | 19.5      | 28 |

<sup>3</sup> The unemployment of the textile operatives during the memorable strike that occurred in Lawrence early in 1912 is not represented in this percentage for the reason that prior to March 30, 1912, nearly, if not quite, all the strikers had returned to work.

<sup>4</sup> In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

## APPENDIX.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATION OF TERMS.<sup>1</sup>

(a) The term "*labor organization*" as used by this Bureau is a group of wage-earners employed in the same trade or industry who have associated themselves primarily for the purpose of securing more favorable rates of wages, hours of labor, and other working conditions where obtainable. There are three distinct types of labor organizations in the United States, — (a) the *local*, (b) the *delegate*, and (c) the *national* or *international*.

(b) The *local trade union*, properly so-called, is composed of wage-earners working in a definite locality and employed in the same craft, occupation, or industry. Its affairs are authorized by direct vote of the members in formal meetings. The term "*local*" is customarily used by organized wage-earners to signify "*local trade union*" or "*local union*" and for purposes of brevity is so used in this report. Some locals have subordinate departments, such as the "*chapels*" among printers or the "*shop crews*" in other trades. In those localities where no local has been formed employees often attach themselves to the nearest local elsewhere, although they may not be able to participate in its deliberations. In some localities where there is not a sufficient number of persons in a single craft to form a distinct local for each craft the American Federation of Labor has made it a practice to form what are known as "*federal labor unions*," in which are associated those wage-earners whose occupation is such that they are not eligible to join any of the existing locals in that locality. The term "*local*" as used in this report includes not only organizations whose official names actually include the word "*union*," but also other organized bodies of wage-earners who prefer to be known as "*associations*," "*assemblies*," or "*lodges*."

(c) A *delegate organization* consists of a body of representatives from a group of local unions or other delegate organizations. The function of such bodies is to make possible concerted action by the local unions in particular trades or localities through these representatives, known as "*delegates*," who have been elected by the several locals for the purpose of considering matters of common interest. The influence of each organization of this character is determined largely by the number, membership, and degree of organization of the local unions represented by the delegates elected. Among the delegate organizations there are several distinct types. (See "*State and District Councils*,"

"*Central Labor Unions*," and "*Local Trades Councils*," defined on page 61.)

(d) A *national* or *international organization* represents a group of affiliated local unions covering a larger territory than a single State, but ordinarily having jurisdiction over but one trade or several closely allied trades. The only distinction between national and international organizations is that the latter may have affiliated locals in more than one country. In this report the word "*international*" is used to designate both national and international organizations, a use of the term which general usage amply justifies. An international union may have affiliated locals in each of those States or districts where there are wage-earners employed in the trade over which that international has assumed jurisdiction. Thus some of the stronger internationals have affiliated locals in nearly every State in the Union and some have affiliated unions in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Isthmian Canal Zone, the Philippines, Canada, and Mexico. Two British organizations have affiliated "*Societies*" in this country — The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the latter body including machinists, millwrights, and pattern makers. These "*Societies*" also have branches in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The word "*National*," forming a part of the official title of some organizations, is sometimes misleading, inasmuch as the organization so designated may have a very limited number of affiliated locals and these may be concentrated in a few localities only. The name may thus be merely prophetic of what the organization hopes to become, or, as in the case of one or two organizations, the trade over which the organization has jurisdiction may be confined to a limited section of the country, thereby precluding the union's further growth territorially.

A large majority of the internationals in the United States have become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The principle of federation is similar to that of the local unions with their respective internationals, and its revenue is raised by a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union and by charter fees.

The International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, the Western Federation of Miners, and the United Mine Workers of America, while affiliated with the

<sup>1</sup> For a descriptive and historical study of the various forms of trade unions, see "*American Trade Unions*," by Helen Marot (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914, 275 p.). Chapter VI, entitled "*Industrial and Trade Organization*" is of particular interest in this connection.

American Federation of Labor, depart somewhat from the typical form of International and National Organizations affiliated with the Federation in that they comprise locals of which the membership is not always confined to a single branch of trade or occupation. Thus the locals of brewery workers may, in addition to brewery workers, include bottlers, drivers, stationary firemen, and other employees about the brewery, and likewise the local unions of mine workers include many of the different trades employed about the mines as well as those who are actually miners.

Notable among the internationals which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are several large railway organizations which, while without formal federation among themselves, are nevertheless closely associated through sympathy and identity of interests. Two other organizations commonly classed as federations — the Knights of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World — differ fundamentally from the American Federation of Labor in that they are composed not of affiliated internationals each reserving to itself a large measure of trade autonomy but are composed rather of affiliated local bodies organized on an industrial basis and having a membership consisting of wage-earners in various more or less unrelated trades.

As variations of this type of organization may be mentioned other organizations which are, in principle, alliances of national unions having jurisdiction over related trades. The triple alliance of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders may be cited as illustrative of this form of association along trade lines. The American Federation of Labor has established five departments: Building Trades Department, Metal Trades Department, Mining Department, Railroad Employees Department (all branches are not

represented, however), and Union Label Trades Department. Each department has a chairman and secretary and is concerned with matters affecting the group of trades.

(e) *State and District Councils.* — Between the local union and the international body there are sometimes organized State or district councils, which are composed of delegates from local unions of a particular trade organization within a given locality, the locality being in some cases a county, State, or group of States. Such a body is the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters and Joiners, in which are associated for certain purposes representatives from all of the local unions of carpenters in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Council of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers and other similar organizations have their own officers and definite authority within the district, represented by their affiliated locals. *State Federations* such as the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, for example, are organized upon a basis similar to the central labor unions, but the territory from which local unions are eligible is a State rather than a city.

(f) *Central Labor Unions.* — In nearly all of the cities and in several of the large towns there is a central labor union (sometimes called a "trades and labor council" or "city central"). Such body is composed of delegates from the local unions of various trades in a certain definite locality. Usually a majority of the local unions in a city are affiliated with the Central Labor Union of that city.

(g) *Local Trades Councils.* — Federations of local unions, generally known as "local trades councils," are made up in the larger cities of delegates from local unions of closely allied trades grouped together for certain stated purposes. The local Carpenters' District Councils, the building trades councils, and allied printing trades councils are examples of this form of federation.



2. SCHEDULE SENT QUARTERLY TO SECRETARIES OF  
LOCAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.<sup>1</sup>



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
LABOR DIVISION  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

EMPLOYMENT AND MEMBERSHIP — REPORT FOR .....

NOTICE. — Kindly answer each question in order that further correspondence may be rendered unnecessary. If any question is not applicable to your organization, mark a cross (X) opposite such question. Where the proper answer is "NONE," this word should be written, so that we may know the question has been considered by you. Remarks with reference to any of the inquiries may be written on the reverse side of this schedule.

- 1. City or town where your organization is located. ....
- 2. Name and local number of your organization. ....
- 3. Occupation or kind of work done. ....

|                                                                                | Men   | Women |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 4. How many members were unemployed because of lack of work or material?       | ..... | ..... |
| 5. How many members were unemployed because of unfavorable weather?            | ..... | ..... |
| 6. How many members were unemployed because of strike or lock-out?             | ..... | ..... |
| 7. How many members were unemployed because of sickness, accident, or old age? | ..... | ..... |
| 8. How many members were unemployed because of other reasons?                  | ..... | ..... |
| State what these reasons were, . . . . .                                       | ..... | ..... |
| 9. Total number of members unemployed on date specified above, .               | ..... | ..... |

- 10. Number of members in your local organization on date specified above? Men.....  
Women.....Total.....
- Date..... Information supplied by.....
- Official position .....
- Address.....

<sup>1</sup> A copy of this schedule was sent quarterly to each local union known to be in existence at the close of each quarter in 1914.







NOV 15 1927

